

RURAL WORLD

COLMAN'S

ESTABLISHED 1848.

SAINT LOUIS, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1881.

No. 49, Vol. XXXIV.

Sorgo Department.

The Rural World is the only journal in the United States having a special department devoted to sorgho and sugar making from sorgho.

Harper County, Kansas, Sugar.

Mr. I. A. HEDGES: As regards our work by the Harper County Sugar Company—the aggregate result of work done is not what it should have been. The total amount of syrup made will not exceed ten thousand gallons. This includes that manufactured for sugar, which was about fifteen hundred gallons. This is still on hand, mostly, the granulation not yet being completed, though it shows a fine proportion of sugar. There are at least seven or eight thousand pounds of sugar in the melado, and more coming. We have swung out about five hundred pounds—enough to test the character and quality. It sold readily as the first production of sugar in Harper county, Kansas, for fifteen cents per pound. It will all sell readily at ten cents a pound at the factory.

The sorgho has found a ready sale thus far at 50 cents per gallon. Much of it is going to the cattle camps, south and west of here, and a quick sale is made for home consumption. The company have been hindered in their work this year by delaying their preparation for work more than a month after the work should have begun—by a very limited supply of water, by imperfect heating arrangements, and insufficient supply of fuel, by storms, &c. They have gained very much practical experience which will enable them another season to begin in season, and make the most of their knowledge, by providing in time for their wants, thus insuring their full success. The future of sugar production in this section is fully assured.

Harper county, Kansas, Nov. 7.

Cane Culture in Wisconsin.

Mr. I. A. HEDGES: I send you by express a sample of syrup, made from the Early Amber cane. I had a little practice from '75 to '77, but since then none till last year. I never used lime until this season, and like Mr. Kenney, I am so well pleased with its use that I never intend to make another gallon without it.

I lime my juice cold, using two tanks for the purpose. I use two pans, one 17 feet long, 4 inches wide, the other 15 feet long. The 17 foot pan is divided into three apartments, the two next to smoke-stack, are plain with gates; balance of pan arranged same as the Cook, with channels 16 inches wide. I run the cold juice into the part next to smoke-stack, skim about once in ten or twelve hours. The next apartment is kept hotter, but not allowed to boil. Here we skim about once in three or four hours. As the juice passes the second gate it enters the third apartment where it is kept boiling rapidly for a while and passed by a continuous flow into settling tanks (I use two). When one is filled we commence to draw from the top through your swing pipe into evaporator, where it is finished by rapid boiling. We averaged sixteen gallons per hour under difficult circumstances—it being a very wet fall. We made 2,500 gallons. Juice tested from 7 to 10% B. The sample is a fair average of what we made in September. It was drawn from a barrel.

Cane was injured badly here by the grub worm, then August, September and October were very wet. The season was not a favorable one. I take seven or eight papers, but the RURAL WORLD is worth more to me than all the rest. I believe the children like it better than any other.

Please report by letter or through the RURAL WORLD and oblige.

WM. FRAZIER.

Mr. HEDGES' REPLY: The syrup is received and is a close match for the best that has come to hand, and would probably polarize higher. It is full of fine grain sugar that is already precipitating, which fact proves its purity from glucose or inverted sugar. You have only to closely adhere to your method of working, as well as giving careful attention to the selection of seed and proper culture, to establish for yourself a business that will like Messrs. Bozarth, Kenney, Schwarz and others, give you a demand for your syrup and sugar, too (as all such boilings will make sugar), that will pay you three times the net profits of a wheat or corn crop. I shall have occasion to refer to your sample, and will place it in a warm place and note its crystallizing results. I have just returned from a call on our able scientists, Prof. Seovill & Weber, of the Illinois Industrial University where I was much gratified in examining the results of their sugar making.

and one of the most prominent of the results is in the practical effect in a business way, viz.: in inspiring that confidence among the business men and capitalists who have organized a stock company of \$50,000, and are now receiving bids for a works of capacity to take off 1,000 acres of cane in 60 to 70 days' run. This looks like business.

Letter from Miller County, Mo.

COL. COLMAN: Last week we gathered the last peaches of the season, a succession of which we have enjoyed since July. The size and quality of the fruit has been equal to any that I saw while on a recent trip through the St. Louis market.

The late warm rains have done much to help out our short corn crop, by producing the finest growth of grass on the range that I have ever seen at this season of the year. Stock of all kinds are thriving more rapidly now than at any time since June.

The advanced growth of wheat (it is a common practice here to graze wheat in the winter), rye and meadows, I think, will send us through the winter all right. The 3rd inst., brought our first and only frost, which was not sufficient to kill tomato vines. I have seen within the past week, service berries, and red bud trees in full bloom, as well as many beautiful flowers blooming in the woods.

The recent sudden rise in the Osage river, caused the loss of several thousands of dollars worth of railroad ties. It has also renewed our communication with St. Louis, by steamboat, affording us much cheaper freight than by rail.

Game has been very plentiful this season. The music of the horn, and hounds is frequently heard, and an occasional buck brought in.

I wish the future of all the RURAL WORLD readers may be as bright as this beautiful weather.

H. C. JACKSON.

Miller county, Mo., November 5th.

Letter from Hon. Seth H. Kenney.

FRIEND HEDGES: I send you sample of syrup drawn from a 2,500 gallon tank. This sample represents the tank, and there are four tanks with but little difference. It is eagerly sought after, as I have been offered 50 cents per gallon by one man for all I have. The other sample is some that I put up in barrels—thought it little nicer than the syrup in the tanks. The juice only tested 7 by saccharometer. You will recollect I bought a No. 5 Niles and No. 7% Cook. With juice at 7% I made 450 gallons, each twenty-four hours for one week. This would be nearly nineteen gallons per hour on an average for one week. You are so well posted in this business you will understand if the juice tested as high as in years past, 10%, I could have added one-third to each day, with no more labor or expense. Some have claimed there were better evaporators than the Cook for an open fire pan. The goods speak for themselves. I made 14,200 gallons and have sold 2,500 gallons. I rolled 1,044 tons for above product, average ten tons per acre, making 104 acres. The weather was rainy through September and October, and is to-day still raining. I think the rains have washed out much of the saccharine from the cane, as the last lot tested only 30. The first rolled deposited several barrels of sugar in the tank; by which I am convinced early working for sugar was best this season. You will recollect I planted and raised forty-five acres, and bought the rest at \$2.50 per ton. That with leaves I took 2,200 pounds for one ton. The wet weather was not favorable for cane with leaves on, but the cane I bought, much of it, was stripped. The hauling cost about 28 cents per ton from one-fourth to one-half mile. One man cut the tops for three teams. Not many men could do as well. The cane was so well piled it did not wet in much. You will see that this cane cost so little to get it ready for the mill, that the profit on my own crop was good, and although the season was bad, I made a handsome sum calling the syrup 50 cents, but I expect more than that for much of it.

Your idea about young men learning the business is a good one. My brother that has worked with me for years received this year \$4.50 per day in Wisconsin, to superintend the boiling of a large works, and the party made money by securing a skillful hand. Rightly conducted it is a very remunerative business.

Please write me your opinion of the samples. I think I can still improve in a favorable season. Much of the time the fuel was in bad condition.

SETH H. KENNEY.

Cane in Northern Ohio.

MR. I. A. HEDGES: I received some Orange cane seed from you last spring, and have now finished working for the season, which has been merely preparatory to business in the future. I worked wholly by steam, using a Madison Wisconsin crusher; steam coil, pans my own make. I made about 2,000 gallons syrup and 400 gallons apple jelly. Fruit very scarce this year. Amber cane ripens well here, and of good quality. Orange was not as good yield in syrup, just three-fourths as much as same quantity of Amber juice. Is this characteristic of the Orange, or other conditions? However, my Orange syrup was thick with sugar grain before it got cold. I had no cooler this year, consequently syrup is darker in color. I used lime moderately, and made syrup of good flavor, nearly all for customers. I expect to have 150 acres another year to work. I shall only work for a good quality of syrup. Making sugar at present is reaching too far.

I wish to ask you if you know of a practical business man with capital, looking for a chance to go into syrup business; also, of making apple jelly and other sauces from apples. I have an excellent opening for it here—have been working it up for three years past, and now it is ready to make money if properly worked up.

Cane ripens here as early as August 25 to September 1, ready to work. I closed work this year October 27, after one of the most unfavorable seasons possible, run nearly every day from September 10 to the present date, yet I did not have any cane to spoil or make any worthless syrup, all my customers were well satisfied. If fruit crop is good another season, a business of \$100 to \$150 per day can be done easily for the working season with a moderate outlay, in addition to what I have on hand. I have had four or five years experience with syrup, but this was my first season with apple products.

If you can put me in correspondence with the right party, I shall be under many obligations to you.

I see in the RURAL WORLD you have made a cooler, please send me description and price. L. W. TAFT.

Delta, Fulton Co., Ohio.

Letter from Northern Ohio.

MR. I. A. HEDGES: The sorgho season with manufacturers in this section has been unfavorable, and of short duration. There were several causes for this. The severe cold of last winter caused cane seed, especially new varieties that were left exposed in the field, to be injured. A large area had to be replanted two or three times, and then the drought caused late ripening, so that a number of mills did not run any. I made about three thousand gallons for some seventy-eight patrons that I worked for, besides my own cane. For a number of years I have handled the product of other mills. In a few cases I would send them a sample, such as I wished to handle, agreeing to pay an extra price for my trade, and also to stimulate manufacturers to improve in the art. In a few instances I succeeded, and some I failed. This season I sold out about as soon as I got done manufacturing, my supply did not fill the demand, hence my order to you. I regret now that I did not duplicate the order. I have never handled a nicer article. I have frequently received praise from consumers, and others for my syrup. On seeing those barrels from Mr. C. Bozarth's factory, and without seeing inside, my expectations were high, but on opening one I felt like stepping aside. A beautiful, light, transparent syrup, just grained about right, in solution, I judge, without trying the hydrometer, about 42 degrees density. I am selling such syrup by the barrel at 20 cents per gallon above the retail of inferior grades, such as a few merchants get from commission houses. The intelligent portion are the best customers for good sorgho syrup. They say for purity and healthiness, there is nothing that will compete with good sorgho molasses. That is getting to be the verdict from the class named.

Mr. Bozarth has my congratulations for making such nice syrup. It is the very best I ever handled. In the year 1857, our unfortunate ship put in for the nearest port Liverpool. My mind reverts back how I saw daily the unloading of cargoes, of West India, or clayed molasses, and how the poorer class, in squads, with their tin pans and other vessels, would ladle up the contents of casks that had sprung a leak on the wharves. It was dark as night, a peculiar scent attached. You could smell it ten rods off, a kind of musky smell. Well, sorgho molasses over twenty years ago in some

localities corresponded well in color, and only the smell was different from that just described.

H. F. D. DAGANHART.

Amber Cane for Fodder.

Eastern papers contain glowing accounts of the value of Amber cane for food for stock in summer or winter. Several who have experimented with it declare that it is more nutritious than corn fodder, and that cattle eat it better. The young and tender stalks will be eaten readily by calves and pigs, and the more matured stalks by stock that usually eat hay and straw. It is claimed that it is easier to cure than corn fodder, and that it can be preserved much better. It contains less pith, and the outer skin is thinner. It is sweeter than sugar corn, and is preferred by stock. The amount of seed required is very small, and it is easier planted than corn. It may be planted like corn, in hills, and cultivated both ways, or raised in hills and tended with harrow and plow. The largest crops are raised by planting the seed in drills, and this method is recommended when the land is quite clean. Some farmers state that they have raised three crops of fodder from the same planting this season. The first crop was cut as soon as the seed had filled out. Suckers then appeared about the butt of the stalks, which were cut and cured early in the fall. After the fall rains more sprouts appeared, which were eaten by stock without cutting. Northern sugar cane stands the drought better than almost any crop we can raise, and it furnishes a large amount of fodder at the time when the drought is most severe. If the accounts given by the eastern farmers are not overdrawn, Amber cane will take its place among our most valuable fodder crops. It will be very valuable for dairymen, as it will be in its prime when grass is the scarcest. It will also be a desirable crop to raise on the western plains.—Chicago Times.

Amber Cane.

The Hon. Seth Kenney of Morristown writes the Pioneer Press as follows:

Although the season has been bad with syrup, and have also produced some sugar, samples of which I will send you soon, I have made this season 14,000 gallons of syrup, notwithstanding it rained all the time, which of course required the use of an extra amount of brains as well as labor. I am glad to inform your readers that Collier, the government chemist for the agricultural bureau, has written me that he intends to be present at the next meeting of the Cane Growers' association, to be held in Minneapolis in January. Ex-Gov. Colman, I. A. Hedges, Mr. Belcher, the great sugar refiner, Mr. Schwarz of Illinois, Mr. John B. Thomas of Chicago, probably Gen. Le Duc and others, will be present. The experience of another year at the Fairbairn refinery through the perseverance of Capt. Blakeley and other growers makes this coming meeting one of great promise. I saw your notice of the Early Orange cane in the Pioneer Press. I raised three acres of it also. I would like to send you some of my Amber syrup, and let Mr. Harris send some of his Early Orange, and let you report through the Pioneer Press as to which had the more value. Will Mr. Harris make a note of this and let the "fittest survive?"

Agricultural.

Winter Plowing.

This beautiful winter weather ought to be improved by farmers by plowing their land for spring crops. It is now so late that the upturned soil will not be beaten and packed down by the fall rains, but will be disintegrated by the frost and atmosphere, and rendered in far better condition for the spring crops. In March the harrow can be put on the soil plowed now, and it will crumble to pieces like an ash heap. Grubs and other insects will be killed. The teams are strong and the plowmen are vigorous, and every day's work done in December will shorten spring's work that much. Now there is leisure, then everything is pressing.

The great advantage of our climate to the farmer is that it allows so much farm work to be done in winter. At the north, farmers are snowed in six months of the year; but here nearly every day in winter can be improved by useful farm work. It enables the industrious farmer to dispense with much hired labor, to keep less teams, to scatter his work throughout the year, and to do it better. Still, too many of our farmers let the fine weather of winter pass away unimproved. Plowing on most soils is really better for the land, if done in winter time, instead of spring time.

Food Production in Great Britain.

Our eastern contemporary, the Produce Exchange Bulletin of New York City, usually correct in its diagnosis of food markets, both present and prospective, has fallen into an error in its last issue of date November 15. It discusses a paper recently presented to the British Association by a Mr. Avon, on the subject of corn and cattle. The main purpose of the article seems to be to refute the proposition of an American writer, which in effect states "that the British Isles are incapable of raising food sufficient for the needs of the inhabitants." Our contemporary takes the figures of Mr. Avon as to the productive acreage of Great Britain and the estimated productive capacity, and undertakes to show that needed supplies can be produced there.

Hypothetically Mr. Avon and the Bulletin are correct, but hypothesis does not meet fact. It is a repetition of the old story of the dog who would have caught the rabbit if he had not stopped. In the condition of both the landed and manufacturing interests of the British Islands, it is not possible that land will be devoted to the cultivation of food products, including fruits and stock, to supply the vast horde that subsists chiefly upon the profits of manufacturing industries.

Improved legislation may be projected, reforms intended to meet the wants of the laboring classes by increased food production at home may be planned, but the old tendencies will continue. The rich will absorb the landed properties to be used for their pleasure, rather than to swell crops upon which they are not dependent, and food supplies must continue to be drawn from the regions where they can be cheaply produced. Any other result involves a revolution at home, and a change of trade relations abroad, neither of which lie in the near future.

Great Britain will continue to lay tribute on the world to pay for her manufactures and will continue to take in exchange the food products which she needs and which it is not necessary for her to raise.

Such articles and arguments as those of the Bulletin, belong to the bear side of transactions, and are intended to pull down the prices, to which grain and stock raisers in the west are entitled, as fair remuneration for honest toil. Let the Bulletin not deceive itself. We must either feed the people of Great Britain at home, with our flour, beef and pork, or else we must bring their redundant manufacturing populations to this country to be fed here.

Laws on the Subject of "Board of Agriculture" and "The Representatives of Agricultural Societies."

ED. RURAL WORLD: In the annual report for 1874, of the State Board of Agriculture, we find quoted from G. S. ch 150, § 6-6, the following: "There shall be held in the city of St. Louis, on the first Wednesday of December of each year, an annual meeting of the Board of Agriculture, together with the president of each county agricultural society, or other delegates therefrom, duly authorized, who shall, for the time being, be ex-officio members of the State Board of Agriculture, for the purpose of deliberation and consultation as to the wants, prospects and condition of the agricultural interests of the State; to receive the reports of the District and County Societies, and to fill by elections all vacancies in the State Board of Agriculture, &c."

The above is a part of the old law. Now on page 4 of the same annual report, § 3-3, we find that the Board was to be increased to twelve members, &c. Now to show how the law was then understood and to ascertain what suffrage the representatives of agricultural societies had, as the Board proper and they themselves interpreted the law, we turn to the minutes as contained in the report of 1874.

On page 13 of said report we find that the twelve corporate members were at present, also the Governor, an ex-officio member; while the State superintendent of schools, another ex-officio member, was absent.

On page 16 we find that Mr. Brown, of the committee on credentials, reports five gentlemen present duly authorized to represent Agricultural Societies.

Now to see who voted and for what, turn to page 24 of the report for 1874. There we see in the balloting to fill vacancies in the Board, the vote runs 17, 15, 17, 14, 16; showing that the representatives of Agricultural Societies voted in a single instance for officers of the Board. Indeed at this session of the Board the minutes say nothing of these representatives, and the supposition is that they were not even present.

This, then, was the status of things under the old law: these representatives of Agricultural Societies participated in the deliberations of the Board and voted to fill all vacancies in the Board corporate; but did not and were not empowered to vote in the election of officers of the Board.

Now, what is the present law? First, who constitute the Board? In the report of the Board for 1879, page 5, § 4043, we have this: "The persons named as corporators of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture theretofore existing, are hereby constituted the members of the Missouri State Board of Agriculture, &c., &c."

Sec. 4044. The Governor, the State Superintendent of Public Schools, the President of the State University and the Dean of the Agricultural College, shall be ex-officio members of the State Board of Agriculture, and the Governor shall appoint practical farmers to fill all vacancies as they occur in the corporate members of said Board of Agriculture.

This last clause is an amendment to the old law; by which old law the Board filled all vacancies by election. This amendment also takes away from the representatives of Agricultural Societies the only suffrage which they had under the old law; for under the old law they voted with the corporate members in filling all vacancies in the membership of the Board; while under the present law, the Governor fills these vacancies by appointment.

But does the new law empower these representatives of Agricultural Societies to vote in the election of the officers of the Board? It does not, as will be seen from section 4047 on page 6 of the report of the Board for 1879. This section is worded just as the corresponding section of the old law (chap. 149, sec. 6-6, which I have quoted above) except that the place of the annual meeting shall be not St. Louis but the Agricultural College Building in Columbia, and the time November instead of December. This section retains the old clause about voting to fill all vacancies in the Board; which shows that this was an oversight on the part of the Legislature, since by section 4044 of the new law, the Governor is empowered to fill all vacancies.

Now, then, what is the state of the case? Why, simply this: 1st, that under the old law the representatives of agricultural societies were not empowered to vote for officers of the Board, and never did, and never claimed that privilege. 2nd, that the only change in the laws which affects them is that which takes away from them the only suffrage they ever had—that of filling vacancies in the Board—but does not confer any other suffrage upon them. Consequently, these representatives have never had and have not now any legal right to vote for officers of the Board, and any election in which they participate would be declared illegal and void by the courts.

A CORPORATE MEMBER.

Winter Pasture.

The value of a good winter pasture can scarcely be estimated too highly by the flock-master. The idea that a distaste for the ordinary winter food is created, finds no warrant in the experience of those who have intelligently tested the policy. In those sections adapted to the growth of blue grass, little effort is required, as this will afford as good winter pasturage as needed. Where this can not be grown, or in such instances as it is not available by reason of remoteness from shelter and feeding grounds, a good substitute is to be had by early sown rye, from which vasty more grazing may be had than those who have not tried it would believe. Even if sown upon fields required for some other crop the succeeding year, the rye can be plowed under during early spring, with a benefit to the land that will fully repay the cost of seed.

The advantages of winter pasture are found not so much in the actual nutriment derived, as in the wholesome effects upon the animal system insured by mingling the green and dry food. Constipation, and the sluggishness consequent therefrom, may be avoided by a short run upon grass upon such days as the weather will permit. The time should be so regulated as not to interfere with the regular feeding hours. This fact, and the further one that the weather is most likely to favor it, indicate the early afternoon as the most favorable for the hour's run, which will ordinarily be found sufficient.

Another consideration which should not be overlooked is the fact the exercise which is essential to wholesome thrift is secured while the few bites of grass are being snatched from the frozen ground.

Large fancy poultry, geese and turkeys
by pair of fine pigeons at greatly reduced
prices, taken for feeding poultry taken in ex-
change. Cash paid for red birds. 45-13

THIRTY-FOURTH YEAR

COLMAN'S
RURAL WORLD.

NORMAN J. COLMAN.

\$1 Per YEAR.

ADVERTISING: 35 cents per line of space; re-
duction on large or long time advertisements.
Address NORMAN J. COLMAN, Publisher,
600 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.

One dollar will pay for the RURAL WORLD from now to January, 1883. A farmer cannot invest a dollar to a better purpose.

The best mulch is made from gum Arabic. Get it at the drug store. It sells at about thirty cents a pound. Take a small quantity and pour hot water upon it. When it dissolves, pour it into a bottle, and it is ready for use.

The Farmers' Review that has been published at Chicago, at \$1 a year, has raised the price to \$1.50. It is a good farm journal, and worth double the price asked for it. The subscription price of such papers as the Review and the RURAL WORLD, ought to be \$2 per annum.

The twenty-fourth annual meeting of the Missouri Horticultural Society will be held at Columbia, Mo., on the 20th, 21st and 22nd of December. Every fruit grower in the State should be present, and a general invitation is extended to all interested in horticulture inside and outside of the State, to be present and participate in the meeting.

We publish in the department of Farmers' Societies, the constitution and by-laws of the Anti-Horse Thief Association. In some parts of the country, these societies are very necessary to drive out horse thieving gangs. They are being very generally formed throughout Iowa. Any neighborhood wanting to organize one, can now do it by the help of this form.

No premiums ever offered have given better satisfaction than the beautiful clock and the household scales, given by the RURAL WORLD. We would like to send out one thousand of them this winter, and will do it, if our friends will send in the clubs. Only twelve subscribers are required to obtain either of these premiums, and any reader can make up a club in a single day, if he will try diligently.

St. Louis has been selected as the place for holding the next annual meeting of the National Farmers' Alliance. The National Farmers' Congress will be held in St. Louis on the Friday preceding the first Monday in next October. Why cannot both bodies meet the same week? The St. Louis Fair opens on the first Monday of October, and the distinguished farmers from abroad could remain a few days longer and see the largest Fair held in the United States.

It is a long time since butter was as scarce and high at this season of the year in St. Louis as it is at present. In a hundred or more of the commission houses of St. Louis, could be found at most any time a variety of grades of butter from the country stores, where a large number of consumers found it to their advantage to buy; but this season, they seek it in vain. Rarely do the commission men now receive a package of butter. The regular butter dealers and jobbers are now favored by visits from all classes of consumers, so we judge they are blessed with a most profitable season.

The meeting of the Mississippi Valley Cattle Growers Association on the 3rd of January, in St. Louis, will be the largest and most instructive yet held by that society. If those who propose to attend, will address a note to the editor of the RURAL WORLD, St. Louis, stating what railroad they will travel over in coming here, he will do the best he can to procure a reduction of rates. It will pay everyone engaged in growing or manufacturing sorghum to attend the meeting. Much information can be obtained at such a meeting, that can be got at no other place. It will pay every one to learn how to make the best quality of both syrup and sugar.

We know of a pasture lot of about ten acres that two years ago had about half a dozen Spanish thistles upon it that were allowed to go to seed. Last year they grew by the hundred upon it, and were allowed to go to seed. A few days ago we passed over it, and we know we are telling the truth when we say there are a million of young thistles growing on the same piece. The drouth killed the grass, which gave the seed the free use of the ground, and the fall rains came on, germinating the seed under the most favorable circumstances, and there is now the most promising crop of thistles that one ever saw on the same space of ground. And all of this could have been prevented by five minutes' work at the start. Farmers should take a lesson from this, and whenever they see a noxious weed on the farm, destroy it at once. A few minutes' work may thus save days and even weeks of labor.

In traveling over the country, we are gratified to see the fine prospect for wheat, but there is one thing needed yet in many wheat fields, and that is surface drainage. Wherever water will lay after a rain, there will wheat be winter killed. Nothing will pay the farmer better for his time than to make provisions at once for the removal of all surplus water after a rain. In many fields this can be done with a plow, by opening furrows in such direction as to carry off the water to the lowest portions of the field. If some additional aid is needed, it should be given with the spade. Unless this is done a great deal of winter-killing will be done in wet ground. Where there is too much moisture the plants will be heaved out by the freezing and thawing of winter. The water when it freezes is expanded and lifts up the soil and the plants, hence all water should be removed at once, as winter will probably visit us soon.

It is not winter, but autumn weather that we now have. Farmers will be far ahead with their usual spring's work. Fields are being cleared of stumps and logs, and plowed in the best manner. Fences are being made and repaired, and the farm put into the best shape for next year's management. Wood is being chopped for next summer's use, and hauled to the woodshed. More sheds, stables and barns have been made the past fall than we have seen built in a long time before, on account of the short crop of winter feed on hand. Farmers are beginning to appreciate that if they want to economize feed, they must keep their animals warm; that shelter saves feed, saves flesh, and saves animal life. The continued open weather is favorable to stock, as those who have grass are not yet compelled to feed hay or grain. The rye pastures are looking splendidly, and the stock running upon them are looking equally well.

The high prices prevailing for corn have hardly been thought of in connection with the manufacture of whiskey, but to the distillers it long ago became a serious matter. The producers of the destructive article in a liquid state, got their heads together, reflected, debated, and finally concluded their interests demanded a change. The visible supply in market was found to be large, and could continue to be furnished in such liberal quantities at a very small profit only, so it was argued that salvation lay in distilling less, buying less of the ingredients that enter into its composition and offer less. Thus the supply would grow small and prices higher. As a result of these conferences, the leading distilleries of St. Louis are now running on half time, and the proprietors of the concerns have pooled their issues, and the public will be squeezed in the most systematic manner for the benefit of the gentlemen cornering the market. Why will not the consumers combine now and go on half rations and thus knock the life out of the proposed corner?

The shortage of the cotton crop in most sections of the south has not only brought poverty to the doors of the planters, but ruin to many of the store keepers, who were carrying the producers and awaited the crop for payment. In southern Arkansas the outlook is of the gloomiest character. The planters are unable to pay the store keepers, who, in turn, are not in a condition to meet their liabilities in St. Louis and other markets supplying them; even in the fruit growing sections, many of the merchants have failed, for the fruit crop was almost a failure, but the suffering has been greatest in the cotton sections. The failure of the cotton crop disarranges the whole machinery of trade, for all are more or less dependent on it. The experience of the past season is surely a foreboding lesson, and suggests the great importance of growing a variety of crops, for even in the most unfavorable seasons, all crops are not failures. Thus something would be left, and the farmer or planter would have something to rely on, or help bridge over unlooked for disasters. The salvation of the south is evidently in a greater variety of crops and industries, and it may be added in this connection that the needed reform is fairly under way, and in a few years there will be much to point to with pride in every State in the south.

The weather, the past month or more, has been such as played sad havoc with perishable produce in all the leading markets of the west. The cool, clear atmosphere, receivers and dealers in produce naturally expected at this season, rarely existed, but instead prevailed a damp, warm or mild weather of the most disastrous character to such products. Potatoes, onions, apples, cranberries, cabbage, game and poultry, such goods as suffer by such unfavorable weather, have been selling low on this account. Goods of this class cannot escape the effects of such weather, in either store, cellar or warehouse, and in consequence, speculators and receivers have been unloading fast as possible. The poultry market since Thanksgiving has been particularly unfortunate. The market broke down under heavy receipts for that occasion, and as shipments continued to come for some time afterwards, prices remained down

—more owing to unfavorable weather, however, so the buyers had everything their own way. In Chicago a similar state of affairs existed, and equally low prices. The meat canning companies, however, entered the market for dressed poultry, and saved thousands of pounds from being dumped, paying five to six cents per pound. Unless more favorable weather soon sets in, goods of this kind will be remarkably scarce and high after the holidays are over, and those parties who can carry over such goods will be well repaid for their trouble.

The tariff men are hard at work to make people believe that it is right to tax other people to make themselves rich. Recently conventions of tariff men have been held in Chicago and New York, for this purpose. In other words they want themselves made a privileged class. They want laws made to give them the privilege of taxing everybody who buys the goods they make. If goods of any kind could be introduced here and sold at half the prices they charge, they say this is all wrong. These goods must be kept out of the market, and the farmers and all other classes, must pay the prices we charge for our manufactured goods. They want a tariff so high as to be prohibitory, so they can have the full swing of the market, and charge whatever they please. They want the poor man, and the rich man, to contribute to their coffers. They don't want people to be allowed to buy where they can buy the cheapest, but buy where they have to pay the most. They want to be a little world of themselves, and to shut out everybody else that makes what they do from competing with them. We have never believed that one class in this country was better than any other class. We have never believed that class legislation was just the right thing in a free country. We have never thought the law an honest one that makes one set of men rich and another poor. And yet just such laws are upon our statute books, and we are all taxed from 35 per cent. to 500 per cent. for the benefit of a class. This makes living high. Nothing used in the household, nothing worn by a man or his family, that is manufactured abroad, but a high tariff is put upon it that the American manufacturer may have the privilege of charging high prices. The cheap goods are kept out that the manufacturer of the home-made goods may grow rich. Many think the increased prices they pay go to the treasury of the United States, but that is not the case. The tariff men don't want a revenue tariff, they want a high protective tariff—a tariff that will protect them from competition, a tariff that will enable them to charge high prices for their goods. A low tariff is a revenue tariff, a high tariff is a protective or prohibitory tariff, giving the manufacturers the monopoly of the home market. And these men go before intelligent people and make converts to such doctrine. They want people to believe that the more they pay for their goods, the greater blessings they enjoy.

The RURAL WORLD will enter its thirty-fifth year on the first of January next, with a larger circulation and with brighter prospects than it has enjoyed during its long existence. Not a day passes that new subscribers are not added to its list. While it claims to be a practical agricultural paper, yet it also takes the liveliest interest in the breeding and care of all kinds of live stock. Its departments devoted to cattle, horses, sheep, swine, poultry, the dairy and the apiary, are surpassed by but few journals especially devoted to the breeding interests. It collects and compresses into a small space a large amount of valuable matter weekly, relating to each branch of domestic animals. Its horticultural department is unequalled by any paper published in the Mississippi Valley. In the department devoted to Farmers' Societies, the political interests and rights of the farmer are boldly advocated, and the wrongs which he is compelled to endure, under the present order of things, are plainly told. Of course, in that great industry in which every person is interested, because, if successful, it will cheapen and furnish a pure article of daily consumption in every family—we refer to making syrup and sugar from northern cane—the RURAL WORLD has not a rival on the globe; and the aid which it is rendering to the followers of this industry, cannot be computed in dollars and cents. And we are pleased to announce that the results, even in this most unfavorable season, are gratifying, and point unmistakably to a grand future for this industry, in which every citizen will derive a substantial benefit—for the day will dawn in this country when we shall produce all our own sugar, and be exporters, instead of importers of this product. But what we started out to say was, that we feel in the highest degree gratified with our success, and with the prospects before us. We have labored diligently to make the RURAL worthy of its increased patronage, and have furnished the paper to its readers at less than its actual cost, and expect to continue to do so. Our object is to do as large an amount of good as is possible. We would like to add, in the next sixty days, at least ten thousand new subscribers. Now

this can very easily be done by our readers, if they will only try to do it. While some may be unable to send any—yet we doubt this—others can send us clubs of a dozen or more, and thus get our valuable, useful premiums—the clock or scales, or both. We earnestly ask each reader to see what he can do for us now—before the friends of other papers are in the field. This is the time to begin to club us. Do it well. We will stand it as well as we can. Now many will club us with a small or big club? We await your action.

The message of Gov. Blackburn of Ky., to the people of his State, goes to show the importance of the improvement of the Mississippi. He says the Mississippi Valley contains 2,000,000 square miles, furnishes 87 per cent of the corn crop, 75 per cent of the tobacco crop, 74 per cent of the cotton crop and 71 per cent of the hay crop; that its people pay \$80,000,000 a year taxes on whiskey and tobacco and yet from the foundation of the government less than \$25,000,000 has been appropriated by Congress for the improvement of its navigable waters. He adds that \$10,000,000 a year should be expended on the great river and its navigable tributaries. Western members of Congress should paste these figures inside their hats.

Information Wanted.

COL. COLMAN: I wish to ask of some of your many corresponders a faithful description of the physical appearance of the country, as to timber or prairie streams, springs, hills and mountains, and general face of the country, and elevation above sea level. Also condition as to climate, health, schools, churches, country indebtedness, fruit, general crops, soil, price of land, improved or unimproved, depth of wells, whether hard or soft water, number of population, white and colored each, political complexion and vote at last election, Democratic or Republican, &c., and such other facts as a home seeker might wish to know, concerning the counties of Texas. Wright, Douglass, Webster, Christian, Greene, Polk, Dallas, Miller, Camden, St. Clair, Cedar, Dade, Benton, Lawrence and Barton, through the RURAL WORLD, or by private correspondence, when I will return all postage.

J. E. WIRICK.

West Point, Rush Co., Kansas.

St. Louis Amusements.

"The World," a stupendous realistic drama, is now running at the Grand Opera House, and it is a marvelous production. In its action are represented a beautiful scene of Cape Town, with a steamer, life size, steaming into the ocean; a steamship destroyed by an infernal machine; a terrible picture of four castaways on a raft in mid-ocean; a mad house scene transformed into a panorama of the Thames; a realistic hotel and elevator scene with a fearful accident, which ends the play. It is a wonderful example of the perfection to which stage representation has attained and is drawing enormous houses. All who can do so should see this remarkable production.

At the Olympic theatre the finest minstrel show ever given in St. Louis, is being presented by Messrs. Barlow, Wilson, Primrose and West's Company. These gentlemen seem to have reached the acme of perfection in this popular style of entertainment, and they are packing this popular house at every performance.

At Pope's Theatre Steele Mackaye's new drama on Judge Tongue's novel, "A Fool's Errand," is drawing good houses. A sensational picture of how matters are not in the south, tintured with peculiar prejudice and bigotry, still there is fine dramatic material in the story and Mr. Mackaye has used this, eliminating the objectionable political features and constructed a stirring drama.

The Peoples' Theatre is attracting splendid audiences with Joe Murphy's interesting and picturesque Irish drama of "The Kerry Gow." It is one of the best established successes on the stage, is superbly set and acted, and is perhaps the best play of its kind now given to the public.

The attractions for next week are as follows: "The World" at the Grand Opera House, second week; N. C. Goodwin and Eliza Weatherly in "Hobbies" at the Olympic; John S. Clarke, the greatest low comedian on the stage, at Pope's. At the Peoples' Theatre an especially interesting attraction will be offered in "My Sweetheart," in which R. E. Graham and Minnie Palmer, a very funny comedian and a charming soubrette actress will appear.

Society Meetings.

National Butter, Cheese and Egg Association, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, November 29th to December 2d.
National Wool Growers' Association, Grand Union Hotel, New York, November 28th.
Kansas State Horticultural Society, Lawrence, December 6th.
Iowa State Improved Stock Association, Iowa City, December 6th.
Illinois State Horticultural Society, Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, December 6th.
Cotton Planters Association, Atlanta, Ga., December 6th.
Missouri State Board of Agriculture, Columbia, December 13th.
Illinois State Dairymen's Association, Dundee, Dec. 14, 15 and 16.
Missouri State Horticultural Society, Columbia, December 20th.
Indiana Poultry Association, Indianapolis, January 4th to 11th, 1882.
Mississippi Valley Cane Growers' Association, St. Louis, January 8 to 15, 1882.
National Agricultural Convention, Washington, D. C., January 10 to 17.

He who loves to read and knows how to reflect, has laid by a perpetual feast for his old age.

Saving Seed Corn.

EDITOR RURAL WORLD: Last fall I borrowed a copy of the RURAL WORLD from one of my neighbors, and read an article in it—how to save seed corn—which I put in practice. It was to pull the best top ears off for seed when gathering the corn in the fall. The seed corn I planted last spring did first-rate, many of the stalks bearing three ears. Not having saved quite enough seed corn, I had to go to the crib for the balance, and that scarcely yielded an ear to the stalk. I also saw much other good advice in the RURAL, and have subscribed for it, and think every farmer would find that it would pay him many times over to take it.

Wm. SHIELDS.

Monroe county, Ills.

The Markets.

St. Louis, December 7, 1881.

[Prices herewith are for round lots in first hands. Small order lots charged at higher prices. Buyers pay first ten days' storage, except in special bins.]

Flour—Sales: 24 bbls at \$4 65, 133 at \$5 25 del, 50 at \$5 40, 42 at \$5 43 del, 61 at \$5 40, 25 at \$5 75, 145 at \$6 02, 50 at \$6 25, 125 at \$6 45, 90 at \$6 50 del, 125 at \$6 60, 70 at \$6 70, 50 at \$7 25 475 on p. t.

Corn Meal—Active and firm. Sales of city on orders at \$3 35 at \$4 del. Grits, hominy and pearl meal at \$5 25 del.

Buckwheat Flour—Demand light. Choice New York at \$5 50.

Rye Flour—Firm at \$6 00 at 25, as in kind.

Wheat—No. 2 red at \$1 34, No. 3 red at \$1 30, No. 4 at \$1 19. Mediterranean—No. 2 at \$1 38, No. 3 at \$1 32.

Corn—No. 2 mixed at 63½¢, No. 2 white-mixed at 69¢, rejected white-mixed at 66¢, rejected 59¢.

Oats—No. 2 at 46½¢, mixed at 51¢, prime at 52¢.

Rye—Grade No 2 at 97¢. Samples at 99¢.

Barley—At 85¢ at \$1 01.

Hay—Prime prairie at \$13 14, choice at \$15 25, prime timothy at \$15 50 at 16, choice timothy at \$21 50.

Hemp—Common and undressed \$95 at 100; good to choice \$105 at 120; dressed \$160 to \$190; shorts \$130 at 150; hatched tow \$65 at 75.

Butter—No material change in the market for the past few days. Receipts fair, and demand steady for all the better grades. We quote: fancy creamery 38 at 40¢; fair to choice 35 at 37¢; fancy dairy 30 at 35¢; good to choice 32 at 34¢; fair to good, 24 at 30¢; common to fair and store packed, etc. 15 at 28¢.

Cheese—Good to choice full stock 12 at 14¢; good to choice part skim, 10 at 11¢; old and poor 8 at 5¢.

Eggs—Scarce and higher at 26 for fresh.

Poultry—Turkeys \$6 at 7; Chickens—small to fair \$1 at 1 25, good to choice 1 50 at 1 75, fancy 22; ducks—medium to good 2 00 at 2 50, choice and fancy 2 75 at 3 00; geese \$3 00 at 6 in size. Live—chickens \$1 at 1 50; turkeys \$4 at 7; ducks \$2 at 2 25; geese \$3 at 4 00.

Game—We quote: Grouse at \$4 50, quail \$1 25 at 1 50; ducks—mallard \$1 50, teal \$1 25, snipe \$1, plover 50 at 60¢, rabbits \$1 40, squirrel 60 at 75¢; deer 4 at 6¢; h. h. gross; wild turkeys 6¢; possum 5 at 20¢.

Potatoes—In steady demand and firm. Sales: Minn. Peerless \$1 10; Iowa do 1 10; N. Y. Rose at \$1 10 at 1 15 per bu.

Sweet Potatoes—Jerseys at \$2 50 at 2 75 per bbl; home-grown Nansemond 1 15 at 1 20; Bermuda at \$1 75 per bu. loose.

Onions—Lower and dull. Yellow \$3 00.

White Beans—Prime at \$3 20.

Per bbl; prime red \$2 25 at 2 35.

Cabbage—At \$15 at 18 per 100.

Sauerkraut—Dull at \$10 at 10 50 per bbl, and \$5 00 at 5 25 per half-bbl.

Corned Beef—In fair supply and quiet at 30¢ per lb bunch as in kind.

Trents—Sell in shipping order at \$1 50 per bbl.

Apples—We quote: Gentling at \$3 50 at 3 50, Winesap and Willow Twig at \$3 50 at 4 50, Ben Davis at \$4 50 at 5 00.

Dried Fruit—In demand and firm. Apples at 6¢ for fair to 6½¢ for prime and 7¢ for bright new. Peaches at 6 at 6½¢.

Flaxseed—Better and more doing; firm at \$1 43 pure test.

Peas—Firmly held. Western 8 at 8½¢, Texas 8 at 10½¢.

Feathers—Demand only for choice. Red 40, white 50.

Grain Seeds—Timothy at 2 30 at 2 50; German millet \$1 35; Hungarian 60 at 70.

Hemp Seed—Nominal at \$1 25 at bid for round lot choice.

Bones—Sell at from \$16 at 19—latter for dry buffalo.

Castor Beans—Not wanted above \$1 75 for prime.

Salt—Lake sells at 1 35 at 1 40 per bbl; G. A. at \$1 10 at 1 20 per sack.

Horn—New crop sells at \$1 at 33¢.

Scrap Iron, Etc.—Burn 255, stove-plate 305, plow 805, heavy cast 805, wrought \$1 15, brass \$7 at 13, copper 13, zinc 3, lead 4.

Rags—Country mixed at \$2 00 at 2 25 per 100 lbs; old rope 2½¢ per lb.

Empty Barrels—Coal and other light oil barrels at \$1 20; whiskey do \$1.

Wool—Tub-washed choice at 38¢, fair at 34 at 37¢, dingy and low at 30 at 33¢. Unwashed medium 24¢, choice 25¢, low and coarse 18 at 20¢, light fine 22 at 23¢, heavy do 15 at 18¢.

Hides—Dull. Dry flint 17¢—damaged 14¢; dry salt 13½¢—damaged 11¢; dry bull and stag 10¢; green salt 3½¢—damaged 7½¢; green uncured 7½¢—damaged 6¢; green bull and stag 6½¢. Glue stick at 8¢ green to 5¢ dry.

Feathers—Firm we quote: Prime L. G. at 47 at 48¢; unripe and quilly do 40 at 42¢; old and mixed range from 20¢ to 30¢; tare 8 at 10 per cent.

Deer Skins—Bug-eaten, salted and damaged at 30¢ to 35¢; No 1 at 47¢.

Sheep Pelts—Green 50 at 85¢, dry salt 40 at 70¢.

Cattle—Export steers \$6 15 at 6 30, good to heavy steers \$5 75 at 6 10, medium to fair steers \$5 00 at 5 65, fair to good Colored steers \$4 75 at 5 00, fair to good stockers \$2 50 at 2 85, fair to good feeders, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. \$3 40 at 4 00, native cows, common to choice \$2 25 at 4 10, native heifers, fair to choice \$3 25 at 4 25, common to choice native oxen \$3 00 at 4 25, good to choice corn-fed Texan steers \$4 00 at 5 20, medium to fair corn-fed Texan steers \$3 25 at 3 70, inferior to common mixed \$3 00 at 3 25, common to good grass Texans \$2 50 at 3 40, milch cows with calves \$2 00 at 4 50, veal calves \$5 00 at 10 50, Scalawags of any kind 1 50 at 2 25.

Sheep—Common to medium medium \$2 85 at 3 25; fair to good muttons \$3 00 at 3 50; good to choice muttons \$3 50 at 4 20; stock sheep \$2 00 at 3 00; lambs per head \$1 50 at 3 00.

Hogs—Yorkers \$5 60 at 5 75, fair to good packing \$5 90 at 6 15, good to choice packing \$6 15 at 6 25, extra heavy and butchers \$6 30 at 6 40, singers \$5 55 at 5 60, common to choice skips \$5 00 at 5 40.

The Cattle Pard.

The National Butter, Cheese and Egg meeting at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, last week, was largely attended, and the papers read and discussions had, were of a highly important character. The most vigorous denunciations were made against the adulterations of cheese and butter, and the great injury these products sustain were commented upon. The exportations of these adulterated articles are immense, and are bringing great discredit to American dairymen. We are glad that eggs are made in such a way that no adulterations can be got inside the shells.

An Important Sale.

On Thursday, December 1st, were sold by Peter C. Kellogg & Co., at 64th street, New York, the famous Oxford herd of Jersey cattle, owned by Cooper, Maddox & Co., of Reading, Ohio, and the small herd of Mr. Thos. H. Dudley, of Camden, N. J. The east and west were well represented, and the prices in most cases, ranged very high. The sale of the Oxford herd, including fourteen bulls and fifty cows, heifers and calves, netted \$26,810. There were fifteen heifers by Farmers' Glory, that made an average of \$477.34, and four bulls by him that averaged \$882.50, his sorry Forget-me-not brought \$2,125, and Farmers' Glory in Dudley's herd, was purchased by T. A. Heyemeyer, of Malawah, N. J., for \$3,200 apiece, which has only once been exceeded for Jersey animals. The general average was \$412.46. The sale was one of the most successful on record.

Diseases of Domestic Animals.

As live stock increases, so will the diseases to which they are subject increase. American live stock is comparatively exempt from contagious and infectious diseases—that is to say, our losses are trifling in comparison with the serious losses sustained in Europe. When our population is as great to the square mile, we undoubtedly will suffer as much, as live stock will undoubtedly keep pace with the increase of population.

The question arises, are we doing all we can to understand and prevent the introduction of fatal maladies among live stock? Ought not conventions of breeders to be held, with the best posted veterinary surgeons to be present, to discuss these diseases in their various phases, so as to understand them, and stamp them out on their first appearance? Conventions of nearly all other kinds are being held with beneficial results, but conventions of breeders of live stock, to consider the diseases to which they are subject—to learn how to know what diseases affect their animals and what treatment to give them, what precautions to take against the introduction or spread of diseases, would be interesting and profitable. No discussions would be read with greater interest by breeders and the general farmer. We have medical conventions annually, or semi-annually in every State, and even city, to discuss diseases affecting human beings, but who ever heard of conventions of veterinarians? We would have them meet with the breeders—and many breeders are well posted on the diseases of domestic animals, but all breeders should be.

Prowers' Pasture.

Thinking that something of interest might be written concerning a representative cattle ranch in the Arkansas valley, your correspondent accepted an invitation extended him by the largest individual cattle owner, now living in Bent county, to visit his thoroughbred breeding ranch, at Prowers' Station, twenty-seven miles east of West Las Animas. A large stone barn, corrals, a wind-mill, a neat stone house, a newer house of the same material, not yet finished, both surrounded by a regularly planted grove of young cottonwood—these were the home improvements on one of the large cattle ranches in the State.

These two ranches, and several others owned by the same gentleman, all making up a river frontage of eighteen miles, and including a number of very productive meadows, are situated on the south side of the Arkansas, and are all under fence. Directly opposite these, beginning at Fort Lyon, and reaching down the river a distance of twenty-two miles, and extending back far enough to include an expanse of 80,000 acres, is another pasture under fence, the titles for which are in the same name. Here, then, are forty miles of water-front and a hundred thousand acres of pasture under fence, all owned by one man. The fencing on these ranches will sum up over one hundred miles. Northward to and even beyond the Kansas Pacific, and southward to the Cimarron and beyond, into the panhandle of Texas, graze his cattle, more than twelve thousand in number. Although this autumn he has shipped eleven hundred fat steers, whose average weight has not been less than twelve hundred pounds, and he will yet ship hundred more to seven hundred more quite as good. His sales of cattle this year will reach more than \$60,000, perhaps \$75,000.

This is but one ranch. There are a number of others on the Arkansas between Pueblo and the State line that are but little less in extent. This shows how rapidly the best lands in the Arkansas valley are passing into the hands of a very few men. As it is now, a half dozen men own the bulk of the bottom lands and through these control most of the grazing lands for miles

on either side of the river, from Pueblo to Kansas.—Correspondence Denver Republican.

Diseases of Stock.

Hugh Clements writes, in the London Live Stock Journal, that considerable progress has been made of late in the treatment of diseases of stock, but much still remains to be done. The practice of bleeding, which was once so common for almost every ailment, has been all but abandoned, with very beneficial effect in the saving of animal life by other more approved remedies. Still, after all has been said in favor of present modes of treatment of the various diseases of stock, there is no doubt but that a very large percentage proportion of the medicines administered do little good, if they are not positively injurious. Surgical treatment is considerably in advance of medicinal.

In many cases nature will work a cure without the aid of medicine or treatment; and if the animal has been treated with neutral or harmless remedies, they get the credit of effecting a cure. Natural causes are effected by the changing seasons of the year. Thus, there are certain specified diseases peculiar to each period, and the approach and arrival of the succeeding seasons, by inducing contrary vital changes, arrest the progress of specified diseases, causing their final disappearance. In the first quarter of the year the vital changes are at their maximum, continuing onward into spring, decreasing on the approach of summer, when the vital functions are at their minimum, and onwards into autumn, towards the end of which they increase on the approach of winter. Bronchitis, pneumonia, apoplexy, epilepsy, etc., are most prevalent in winter when the temperature is lowest and vital changes are greatest, the approach of spring and summer especially, effecting a general cure of these complaints, which begin to increase in autumn, culminating in the cold season.

Again, diarrhea attains its maximum intensity in summer, when the temperature is highest, and the vital functions are at their lowest ebb, and gradually decreases till winter and the beginning of spring, when this complaint reaches its minimum point. And if we consider the various degrees affecting animal life we shall find, as a rule, that each attains its maximum intensity in one or the other seasons, the number of cases in the periods of the year being less, attaining a minimum when the vital functions or changes, the temperature and other conditions are in the opposite or contrary state. An animal with sound constitution, properly fed, housed and treated, will enjoy an almost perfect immunity from disease, while those of unsound bodily condition will be liable, though the treatment may be first-class; still, however, a strict attention to the rules of health will often ward off complaints that would otherwise have broken out.

Though many diseases that now affect stock are preventable, being often due to gross negligence, still, however, many animals have tendencies to certain forms of disease, which, if developed beyond a definite limit by seasonal or other influences, become apparent; but while they keep under this limit the complaint is latent, and the health is not appreciably affected.

In summer there is more or less general debility of the animal economy, less muscular tone, less power to endure fatigue and to resist adverse influences, due to the diminished vital changes, there being less food taken, less assimilated, less heat generated, and consequently the rate and force of respiration is considerably decreased. While, during this season, the disposition of the heat by the action of the skin, the relaxation of the tissues, and the superficial distribution of the blood, in winter there exists an opposite condition of the body, while in autumn and spring these conditions are not so pronounced either way.

The Horseman.

Demand for Good Horses.

There has seldom been a more urgent demand for good, serviceable, business horses than exists at the present time, and the visible supply has seldom been smaller. There is everywhere an earnest inquiry for this class of horses, and as compared with one year ago, prices are fully twenty-five per cent. in advance. A good, neat young brood mare of heavy weight, which the owner is willing to sell, is a great rarity, and can only be obtained at a high price. With this state of affairs existing, no argument is necessary to prove that a field of enterprise is open to our agriculturists, highly remunerative in character, and which should be promptly accepted, and a judicious selection of both sire and dam be made.

It is a fact that, while young horses from twelve to fourteen hundred pounds weight, of good muscular development, and with strong limbs, will always find ready purchasers at a price that the breeder can afford to take, yet through the better selections of the sire, by which a smoother built progeny may be obtained, with some pretensions to style, and better action of limb, an increase of 25 per cent. in value may be reasonably expected. Should this statement be doubted, we would advise the incredulous ones to start out on a still hunt for a "tony" of fine action and good size, or for a brood mare, from which he might safely indulge in the hope of raising such, and he will not be very long, if endowed with a moderate amount of sagacity in horsemanship, in reaching such conclusions.

It will soon be found that a clumsy, slow horse of no pretension to style or movement, can be found for sale in very moderate numbers, and at prices that make the purchaser squirm; while the animal with stately mien and good action can be obtained at rare intervals. The period of agricultural and business depression has passed away, and an era of business prosperity has dawned upon the country; and in consequence, a live-

ly demand exists for the numerous articles, which in time of dull business activity, are correspondingly dull. Prominent among such articles of property is the staunch business horse, of good size and style, and of moderate speed and nifty actions; and the number of such on the market now is very small, and daily diminishing, and the price for such is increasing in an inverse ratio. Even the clumsy lubberly animal is held, and finds sale at \$150 each, and teams are now being sold at \$300 and upwards.

These facts speak in language more eloquent than words, of the opportunity now open for farmers to engage more extensively in the lucrative enterprise which ought to be conducted in a manner more in accord with the advanced spirit of the period than has generally found expression of late years. There is now an imperative demand for a true business horse, which needs to be met immediately, and the lubberly horse, now so common, will not answer this purpose. Would it not be wise for breeders to give earnest heed to this subject?—Cor. Burlington Hawkeye.

Arab Horse Maxims.

Let your colt be domesticated and live with you from his tenderest age, and when a horse he will be, simple, docile, faithful and inured to hardship and fatigue.

Do not beat your horses, nor speak to them in a loud tone of voice; do not get angry with them, but kindly reprove their faults; they will do better thereafter, for they understand the language of man and its meaning.

If you have a long day's journey before you, spare your horse at the start; let him frequently walk to recover his wind. Continue this until he has sweated and dried three times, and you may ask of him whatever you please, he will not leave you in difficulty.

Observe your horse when he is drinking at a brook. If in bringing down his head he remains square, without bending his limbs, he possesses sterling qualities, and all parts of his body are built symmetrically.

Four things he must have broad—front, chest, loin and limbs. Four things long—neck, chest, forearm and croup. Four things short—pastern, back, ears and tail.

Breaking Halter-Pullers.

The following is a cheap, safe and sure remedy for breaking even the most confirmed cases of halter pulling in horses. Take a half-inch cord twelve or fourteen feet long and double it in the centre, place the middle of the cord under the animal's tail like a crupper, cross the ends on his back and carry them forward under his neck, tying them firmly in front of and close to his breast; buckle a surcingle or tie a cord around his body just back of the fore legs to keep the cord which passes under his tail in place; put a strong head halter on him that has a rope attached instead of a chain; have a strong iron ring fixed to his manger, placing it in such a manner as to allow the rope of halter which passes through it to slip easily; place the end of the rope which is not attached to the head piece through the ring, carry it back to his breast and tie it firmly to the cord which passes under his tail, leaving the halter long enough to let him settle back a foot or two when he is ready to perform his accustomed tricks.

After fastening him securely in this manner step aside and watch the result. When he settles back to business he will find an impediment in the rear that will bring him up with a round turn, and will see as surprised a horse as ever was foaled in a vicious trick. If he is not inclined to pull at first, contrive a way to get something in front of him to frighten him a little, and encourage him to exert himself vigorously once or twice, and after that you probably cannot induce him to make the attempt. A few lessons of this kind will break the worst cases, and the cost will not exceed the value of the cord, while all risk of injury is avoided.

Horse Notes.

Mr. W. P. Balch has bred the well-known trotting mare Sadie Bell to the great Smuggler.

It is not easy to rid a horse of worms. Horses having worms should be well fed and cared for, and about twice a week given teaspoonful of dried sulphate of iron mixed up in a little corn meal.

Clark Chief Maid, by Clark Chief, a well-known trotting mare in the west, has been sold to go to Illinois. She is in foal to Alcantara by George Wilkes, and by her side is a weaning colt by Governor Sprague.

Mr. D. Swiger, of Kentucky, owns more Lexington mares than any other man in the country. Previous to Mr. Swiger's purchase of the South Elkhorn stock farm Mr. Pierre Lorillard was ahead in this respect.

A regular meeting of the Board of Review of the National Trotting Association will begin at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York city, Tuesday evening, the 6th instant, and an adjourned meeting at Chicago May 2, 1882.

From March 21 to November 11, inclusive, Fred Archer, who heads the list of winning jockeys, had 500 mounts, of which number he won 205, a fraction of more than one win in every two and a half mounts—the best winning average he ever made.

Parnas promises to take a leading position upon the turf next season. If she comes through the winter sound she will probably be tried double with Wagwood, and if the pair works right it will be entered in the great double-team race next year.

The largest winning race-horse stable of the season of 1881 was that of the Dwyer Brothers, who head the list with \$86,705.50. Hindoo leads with nearly \$60,000 to his credit. Luke Blackburn, the sensational three-year-old of 1880, won but \$500; and Bramble \$100.

The Dwyer Brothers have named the chestnut colt foaled 1880, by imp. Bonnie Scotland, dam Nevada, full brother of Luke Blackburn, Joe Blackburn, in honor of the member of Congress from Kentucky. The same gentlemen have also claimed Red and Blue as the name of the chestnut filly foaled 1880, by Alarm, dam Maggie B. B. (dam of Iroquois).

William Youmans, a wealthy lawyer of Delhi, N. Y., has two horses buried in his front yard and a magnificent granite monu-

ment erected in their memory. It bears this inscription: "This monument erected by William Youmans to the memory of Rob and Charlie, who died in 1879, aged 36 and 37 years. In life inseparable, in death united. Ever true and faithful. Travelers, halt! Greater travelers than you stop here!"

An invention to prevent horses from cribbing has recently been tried in Paris. Mr. A. Angstrom has constructed an apparatus by which an electrical stream is led to the mouth of the horse as soon as it touches the edge of the manger. The horse which thus receives a shock will soon be cured of the bad habit of crib biting. The edge of the crib for this purpose connected with two copper bands, which are separated from each other by a plate of ebonite to which they are fastened. Each band communicates with the pole of an electrical battery, so that as soon as the horse bites the crib he touches one of the copper bands, uniting a spring which connects the electrical chain, and the shock is given.

The Shepherd.

Edited by R. M. Bell, of Brighton, Massachusetts, to whom all matter relating to this department should be addressed.

There is a good deal written in favor of the Angora goats now-a-days. We would be glad to hear of a single person who has made money by keeping them, on their fleeces alone. Of course if a breeder can find green ones to buy the stock raised, at good prices, he may make money; but he has fleeced the buyer, unless he in turn fleeces some one who buys from him. Will any of our readers, who have sold their fleeces, tell us how much they brought them, and who were the purchasers?

Illinois Wool Growers' Association.
EDITOR RURAL WORLD: The Illinois Wool Growers' Association, which met at the Peoria (Ills.) Fair Grounds, September 28th, 1881, was called to order by President A. M. Garland at 7:30 p. m. Minutes of last meeting read by the secretary and approved.

Report of committee on cups to be awarded as premiums on fleeces, as ordered at last meeting and advertised in the premium list of State Board of Agriculture, read and approved.

Treasurer's report read and approved. Motion by Abner Strawn of Ottawa, to change flock of Cotswolds, as it now reads, to one ram, one-year old, and five ewes, one-year old, and one ram lamb and five ewe lambs, which was seconded and adopted; also for other long wools. The same arrangement for middle wools was proposed and adopted.

Election resulted in the choice of the persons whose names and offices are here given: President, A. M. Garland, Springfield, Sangamon county, Ills.; secretary and treasurer, V. P. Richmond, Moro, Madison county; vice-presidents, 1st district, Daniel Kelly, Wheaton, DuPage county; 2d, H. D. Emery, Chicago, Cook county; 3d, ———, 4th, George E. Peck, Geneva, Kane county; 5th, J. L. Moore, Polo, Ogle county; 6th, Samuel Dysart, Dixon, Lee county; 7th, Abner Strawn, Ottawa, LaSalle county; 8th, F. E. Day, Streator; 9th, Andrew Oliver, Elmira, Stark county; 10th, M. C. Brownlee, Monmouth, Warren county; 11th, Robert M. Bell, Brighton, Macoupin county; 12th, J. R. Megginson, Jacksonville, Morgan county; 13th, Thomas Taylor, Waynesville, DeWitt county; 14th, J. S. Brown, Decatur, Macon county; 15th, Jno. Turner, Todd's Point, Shelby county; 16th, O. B. Nichols, Carlyle, Clinton county; 17th, Jas. M. Scott, Belleville, St. Clair county; 18th, R. L. Robertson, Sparta, Randolph county; 19th, Jos. Skeavington, Albion, Edwards county.

After the election, Hon. Sam'l Archer of Kansas City, Mo., read a very able essay on judging sheep by scale of points and by experts, which was well received and a hearty vote of thanks given him at the close.

Mr. Scott of Kentucky, favored judging sheep by scale of "points of excellence," and others made short speeches in favor of the plan.

Col. Charles F. Mills gave an off-hand speech in favor of the long wools, and the promise of reducing it to writing, for the benefit of the association. He also made some remarks in favor of keeping long wools in large flocks.

Mr. James Cotton of Camargo, Ford county, an extensive breeder and importer of Down sheep, read a very excellent paper on that family of sheep and their adaptability to this State.

After a very interesting meeting until 11 o'clock p. m., and remarks by Messrs. Graham, Scott, Strawn and others, the association adjourned to meet at the same place at 7 o'clock p. m. of Wednesday of the next State Fair in 1882.

Reports of the essays will appear in the Report of the State Board of Agriculture for the year 1881, and perhaps earlier in the agricultural papers, and such local papers as wish to publish them.

A. M. GARLAND, President.
V. P. RICHMOND, Secretary.

Sheep on Alfalfa.

It appears that alfalfa is constantly growing in popular esteem as feed for sheep in the southwest, in Colorado and the Pacific States. One of our California contemporaries says that alfalfa growers from as far north as Russian river to the famous alfalfa grounds of Kern county, and even to the moist lowlands of Los Angeles and San Bernardino counties, have found that the great amount of alfalfa which can be grown to the acre and the high price which can be had for the clean bright wool which comes from alfalfa pastures, are great inducements to the same style of wool growing on lands which are suitable. The same course of conduct is spreading in the newer States of the Rocky Mountain district.

The value of this plant in sheep husbandry, where the climate presents conditions that it requires to make it flourish in luxuriance, is not questioned, but we would not advise farmers to place much reliance upon it where success in growing it is not already assured. We have published the experience of farmers in central Missouri and some parts of Kansas which is not very favorable to its cultivation. The treatment appeared to have been judicious, but the plant did not thrive, and after three years' trial it was abandoned. Several years, however, are required to establish it in the soil, and with a succession of favorable seasons and prudent management this plant may be valuable to sheep husbandry in those States.—Fratie Farmer.

Sheep Raising on Cotton Plantations.

It seems to me there is a plan of farming, practicable in the south, that would solve the labor question, enrich the lands, enrich the farmer, and make things look a little brighter than all cotton, no money, no grub, no clothes and big debts. Suppose a planter having 400 acres, which he has always cultivated in cotton, should divide his farm into four fields, one of which he should sow to grass—Bermuda, Japan clover, white clover, orchard grass, blue grass, red clover, or any kind of grass that a sheep, cow or horse would eat; then one field in peas, one in corn, and one in cotton. Then get 400 head of sheep—any kind will do—graze the sheep on the grass till peas are ripe, then put the sheep on the peas to eat them down, then feed the sheep during winter with the cotton seed grown on the place; this will make it rich enough to grow a crop of cotton without manure; keep up this rotation and soon all the farm will be rich, and the profits of the sheep will pay family expenses, or the sheep may be sold as fat sheep after January, and will pay 100 per cent. on the investment. Sheep raising on cotton plantations in ten years would enrich every acre of land and every farmer in the south. There are no people in the world that work so hard, have so little of the comforts of life, as he who plants all cotton to buy his meat and bread.

Mr. Oliphant is right. All our troubles come from a want of "brains," or, at least, a proper use of what we have. This whole trouble can be solved in a few words; plant less cotton, more corn, wheat, oats, peas and grass. The fact is, no people on earth ever throve or ever will without grass to graze stock on. The cotton States can handle forty million sheep, and they will make ten times as much manure as is now purchased. Brother farmers, don't you think a nice mutton chop would be nicer for breakfast than a slice of pork that, may be, died of hog cholera?—Barney Lillard in Southern Cultivator.

Sheep Notes.

An authority says: If a sheep is lame, examine the foot, clean out between the hoofs, pare the hoof, if unsound, and apply tobacco with blue vitriol, boiled in a little water.

An unusually large amount of eastern capital is seeking investment in stock on the plains. Recently a Mr. C. Zag, of Fort Griffin, Texas, purchased over 1,000 sheep for a Mr. Friend, of Cincinnati.

The main reason why our market reports do not show any higher prices for sheep, lies in the fact that we are not receiving much else but scraps, in the way of sheep. There is a good demand for prime sheep, both here and at foreign markets.

A Texas paper, speaking of Shes' great sheep ranch, says: "Their grass was green as a wheat field, having had fine rains. They were shearing and had sheared nearly 1,300 head. They complained of the scarcity of labor. They only had 50 men, when they usually had 150 at shearing time. They have 80,000 more to shear and dip."

Ewes whose lambs are intended for early market, should be separated from the rest of the flock, and given more than ordinary care by themselves. A sheep that is in good condition will give a good thrifty lamb, and be able to keep it strong from the start—an important point with those that are forced for the butcher. A few very early lambs, with proper attention, will bring large returns, often as much as five times the number that come at the ordinary time in spring, and receive no special care while they are young.—Am. Agriculturist.

The Los Angeles Express says that L. Harris, of that city, has a "plant" on Socorro island which he considers valuable. Four years ago he sent from Santa Catalina island 400 sheep, which were landed on the first mentioned island, and there left to take care of themselves. Later, he sent 400 more and a lot of lumber with which to build a house. Harris thinks the animals must have multiplied into the thousands by this time and he proposes shortly to organize an expedition to the island to shear them, and will afterwards ship the wool around the horn.

The Hampshire-down sheep is commended by the American Agriculturist as affording an excellent breed for crossing with long-wooled sheep. The lambs are dropped early and fed for the market, or sold for mutton the following spring, and when well fed will weigh 100 pounds. The fleeces weigh six or seven pounds of good wool, being longer and somewhat coarser than that of the South-down. They are of large size, strong constitution, and early maturity. A Hampshire-down yearling ram took first premium for yearlings at the New York State Fair. His weight was 200 pounds; his fleece at shearing nine pounds.

At the sale of a flock of 436 Merino sheep, at Tasmania, a seven-year-old ram fetched the high price of 604 guineas (\$3,020). The whole flock realized 7,197 guineas (\$35,985). This is a handsome sale, and the prices approach the best of those ever realized in Vermont. Tasmania, formerly called Van Diemen's Land, as well as the opposite coast of Australia, are famous sheep-breeding grounds of English colonists. Millions of them are kept there. Some of the best rams the flock masters possess, they procured in the United States, and it is said they have made a greater improvement of the sheep there, than any others ever imported into these territories.

Sheep fatten most rapidly at two or three years of age. By feeding rich fodder one year-old sheep will increase in weight more rapidly than when older, for the period of growth is not passed. And while they will fatten at this age the flesh is not esteemed, as when older, as it is more watery. Lambs taken very young and fed high are fattened and made palatable. But when fattened for profit, as well as for palatable flesh, sheep, as well as other animals, should be matured in growth first. It is also true that after animals have become too old neither profitable fattening nor the most palatable flesh can be

D. HARTER'S

IRON TONIC.

Endorsed and recommended by the medical profession, for Dyspepsia, General Debility, Female Diseases, Want of Vitality, Nervous Prostration, and Consumption, and all cases of weakness.

The Iron Tonic is a preparation of Ferrous Iodide of Iron, Ferrous Sulphate, and Phosphorus, associated with the Vegetable Aromatic. It serves every purpose where a Tonic is necessary.

MANUFACTURED BY THE DR. HARTER MEDICINE CO., NO. 213 NORTH MAIN STREET, ST. LOUIS.

ANNOUNCEMENT.

YOUTH'S COMPANION.

THE PUBLISHERS

Have spared no effort to present an Announcement of new features for 1882, that shall represent the best ability in entertaining literature. The names of writers for the COMPANION and a selection from the topics that will be treated in the coming volume are given below.

Its Serial Stories.

These are by writers of rare gifts and experience. Several of the Stories will illustrate topics that are engaging public attention.

<p>A Serial Story. Illustrated. By W. D. Howells.</p> <p>A Live Story for Boys. Illustrated. By J. T. Trowbridge.</p> <p>An English Story. Illustrated. By William Black.</p> <p>Witchcraft at Deacon Wiggins'. By Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe.</p> <p>Four Nights Among Russian Nihilists. By a Writer in Russia.</p> <p>Tales of Old New England Taverns. By Rose Terry Cooke.</p> <p>Stories of Successful Business Men. By James Parton.</p> <p>Stories of the White Mountains. By E. A. Kingman.</p> <p>Stories of Old District Schools. By E. B. Pratt.</p>	<p>Incidents of Frontier Life and Adventure in the West; in Africa; in Australia; in Greenland; in China, Japan and Corea; in Russia; in New Zealand; on the Ocean. Fully illustrated.</p> <p>A Pioneer School-Mistress in the Far West: Her experiences—amusing, often thrilling—related to her Eastern friends. By Adeline Hall.</p> <p>Lost in the Grand Chaco; or, Six Weeks in a South American Wilderness: A Six Weeks' Flight among the Canibals. Illustrated. By H. S. Dearborn, C. E.</p> <p>Perils of a Linesman's Life: Guarding a Telegraph Wire in Sumatra. Illustrated. By Lieut. Grinnell.</p> <p>On Recent Battle Fields. Illustrated. By Archibald Forbes.</p> <p>A Story of South Africa. A Serial Story. By Capt. Mayne Reid.</p> <p>Nobody's Boys. A Serial Story. Illustrated. By C. A. Stephens.</p>
--	--

Amusing and Practical.

The Pigmies of a Nether World.—Some very graphic stories, woven of so strange a union of facts and probabilities, that we predict for them both the entertainment and wonder of our readers. By Henry M. Frost.

Hints for Debating Clubs.—A paper both practical and entertaining, in connection with which the Companion will offer a gift of books in the hope that it may prove the nucleus for a Society Library. By Prof. A. F. Chase.

Naming Children.—An amusing and instructive series of papers, giving the usages and the rites which attend the naming of children in various lands. By Frey Karsner.

A Backwoods Boy's Struggle for College. By C. A. Stephens.

The Companion's Writers.

<p>Henry W. Longfellow, John G. Whittier, W. D. Howells, E. P. Whipple, J. T. Trowbridge, William Black, Canon F. W. Farrar, Henry Ward Beecher, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, Louise Chandler Moulton, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Rebecca Harding Davis, Rose Terry Cooke, Marie H. Williams, Charlotte Mary Yonge, Frances M. Pearlé,</p>	<p>Prof. Richard A. Proctor, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, Mrs. Gen. Lew Wallace, George M. Towse, Esq., Col. Paul H. Hayne, "H. H.," Mary A. Denison, "Bibliographer," "Charles Craddock," Fred A. Ober, Mrs. E. M. James, J. D. Chipin, George P. Lathrop, Charles Barnard, Sarah Wintler Kellogg, Lucy Larcom,</p>	<p>Dinah Maria Craik, Julia C. R. Dorr, Rev. Theron Brown, Winifred Akers Allen, Annie A. Preston, Rev. Charles Thwing, Theodore R. Jennings, G. H. Corcoran, Sarah P. Brigham, Celia Thaxter, Mary N. Prescott, M. B. C. Stale, William H. Rideing, Marion Harland, Geo. Bancroft Griffiths, Edna Dean Procter.</p>
---	--	--

Very Valuable Articles.

The Ministers of the English Government during the Revolution. By E. P. Whipple.

The Beginning of Great Industries. By James Parton.

Life Scenes, as a Clergyman sees them. By Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Success and Failure in Life. By Canon F. W. Farrar.

Other Recollections of Authors. By the late James T. Fields.

Charles Kingsley's School and College Life. By E. P. Whipple.

Diseases of the Hip and Spine in Children. By a Specialist.

The Times of the Great Debates in Congress. By Jessie Benton Fremont.

Natural Wonders of the South, Pre-Historic Mounds, Floating Islands, Phosphate Deposits, Bat Caves, Honey Caves, etc. By Harriet Prescott Spofford.

Articles on Home Education for Working People: What books to study at home—A course of Home Reading—The Books Essential to Intelligence—Why Read Poetry? What Poetry is Essential to Common Intelligence—A list of books that all should read. By S. E. Pierce.

Illustrated Travel.

China.—Incidents and facts connected with ten years of official residence in China; in which personal adventures, incidents of social intercourse with the people, and detailed views of every-day life in China will be given. By Hon. Chester Holcombe, U. S. Legation, Peking.

Russia.—Life in the out-of-the-way Nooks and Corners of Russia, given in a picturesque and striking series of articles. The author has been sent to Russia by the Companion especially for this purpose. By Mrs. A. H. Leonowens.

Mexico.—A Naturalist's Adventures on the Mountains of Mexico, by one who is travelling in that country for Scientific purposes. By Fred A. Ober.

Greece.—Recollections of Athens; views of the Royal Courts. By Mrs. Julia Ward Howe.

Among the Pueblo Indians. By Mrs. Gen. Lew Wallace.

Useful Articles on Home Industries.

Articles Upon Fancy Work, Embroidery in Crews and in Silk, Appliqued Work, Lace Work, Novelties of Knitting and Crochet Work, etc. By Annie E. Ramsey.

Training for Nurses as Physicians' Assistants. A new profession for women. By a Trained Nurse, Mass. Gen. Hospital.

Ways by which Girls may Earn Money at Home. By Rebecca Harding Davis.

Photography, as an Occupation for Ladies. By an Expert.

How to Prepare Inexpensive, but Appetizing, Food for the Table. By Miss Parloa.

The Raising of Household Pets for the Market. By Mrs. S. B. C. Samuels.

The Editorials, as heretofore, will be prepared by the most qualified pens, and all current topics will be treated clearly and fundamentally.

The Children's Column will be under the same popular management as for the last fifteen years, and the Prize department will be more liberal than ever.

Subscription Price, \$1.75. Specimen copies sent free.

Please mention in what paper you read this advertisement.

YOUTH'S COMPANION,

41 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

SPECIAL OFFER.—To any one who subscribes now, and sends us \$1.75, we will send the Companion free to January 1st, 1882, and a full year's subscription from that date.

secured, even with the best of food. Whether for economy in feeding or choice meat, the best is attainable when the animal is well matured, neither before nor much after that period.

John Milner, of St. Elmo, Ill., asks what is good for scours in lambs. This is a question which has been constantly puzzling the best flock owners. We know a very careful farmer who raised a flock of lambs with particular care. They came early; he was with them almost constantly day and night during lambing time, and a finer lot of lambs were seen no place. Now he has lost seventy-five per cent. of them from scours. He has tried every remedy known to himself and neighbors, and still they die. We might say this: Keep your sheep in good condition;

so that their bowels are loose during the season; use some reliable condition powder now and then; and as for other remedies, all have been known to fail. But in general it may be said that medicine that will cure man will cure beast.—W. G. Bulletin.

A BEAUTIFUL REVOLVER FREE!
In order to introduce their mammoth Literary paper the Household Journal, Messrs. E. G. Riddout & Co., 10 Barclay St., N. Y., have secured a large stock of celebrated Blue Jacket, 32 calibre revolvers, which they offer free to any one getting up a club, or for sale for \$3.50. It is a genuine bargain, and the firm are perfectly reliable. They offer to refund the money if not exactly as represented. Read their advertisement and write to them.

The Home Circle.

Woman.

DEAR RURAL: Every member of the Home Circle I believe, or nearly every one, has given his opinion about woman. I once wrote some articles on this subject, which neither pleased the gentlemen nor the ladies. One bright little lady called me "a shallow pated writer," and a professor said that I had "ignorantly or maliciously lied."

In this article I shall demonstrate to my own satisfaction the mental inferiority of the "fair sex," in my next I shall attempt to prove the moral superiority of woman.

There are two good reasons for expecting woman to be mentally inferior to man:

1. Woman's body is inferior in vigor and strength to that of man. "A sound mind in a sound body," is one of the few ancient maxims accepted by modern science. Tom Thumb and General Decker have never accomplished anything. There are only a few instances in history that little men were distinguished for intellectual power. Pope may be referred to as a great little man, but no one will contend that he possessed the highest order of mind. All the great men have been great workers. Little men have not the capacity for severe study possessed by men of robust constitutions. Women are no better fitted than little men for profound study.

2. The vocations of women do not generally demand the highest development of mind. Although men are better fitted by nature for severe study, and, consequently, to develop more fully the mind, yet, if man had always done woman's work, and woman man's, I believe woman would possess more mental power and originality. It has always been the special work of man to make discoveries, to make inventions, to develop commerce, etc. The vocations of men have been those which are best suited to develop genius. Woman's work has generally been confined to the home. To my mind it does not seem that washing dishes, cooking, sewing on buttons, making fine dresses, etc., are very well adapted to develop the mind to a great degree.

On the other hand many men have followed some lofty calling as a business or profession. They have earned their bread by being poets, philosophers, lawyers, politicians, statesmen, merchants, bankers, architects, painters, etc. Necessarily generally attends invention. Napoleon's vocation developed his military genius. Politics developed the orator and the statesman.

When women have tried literature, art or science, they have generally done so from a desire for pastime, and not from necessity. To expect women who engage in literature, art or science, for pastime to become as accomplished as those who engage in them as professions, would be as unreasonable as to expect the man who practices gymnastics for exercise to become as skillful as the professional athlete.

Thus far I have depended on argument. I now propose to let history speak for itself. Whatever we may expect woman to accomplish it is certain, if history does not tell a fib, that she never has equalled man in any department of art, literature or science, excepting only vocal music. She has never reached the rank of Homer or Shakespeare. Nor has she even equaled Virgil, Dante, Goethe, Heine, Corneille, Alfieri, Spenser, Milton, Lord Byron, Racine, etc. Mrs. Browning, the greatest of all poetesses, is, perhaps, worthy of a place in the third rank with Tennyson, Longfellow, Bryant, etc. No woman can for a moment be compared with Herodotus, Thucydides, Niebuhr, Guizot, Gibbon, Hume, Macaulay. The fair sex can show no philosopher equal to Aristotle, Bacon or Newton. By the admission of a woman, Rachel, the greatest actress, is not equal in every respect to Salvini—but there have been several Salvini.

Here lies David Garrick, describe me who can. An abridgement of all that is noble in man. As an actor confessed without rival to shine. As an author if not first in the very first line.

I need not continue this essay much further. If you will examine every department of learning, you will find that woman has been excelled by man. I might remark in conclusion that woman has never invented anything of importance. So far as I know she has never even invented a cooking stove, a wash-tub, a churn, or a cradle. I must confess that third class girls who have been "sweet sixteen" for ten years, show considerable ingenuity in manipulating bag hair, breastworks, Grecian bends, false teeth, face powder, smiles, etc. One of these old young girls when she is in love, is one of the sweetest things in existence. I attended a wedding last night and when it came to that point where the groom sometimes kisses the bride, I could see the mouths of these girls twisting and wrinkling, protruding and subsiding as though they were involuntarily going through the process of osculation. When one of these ingenious girls tells a handsome and unsuspecting young man like Lloyd Guyot that his letters "form a pleasing contrast to the gigantic efforts of somebody else at sarcasm," he had better look out. He will soon find himself in the shackles of matrimony. That girl is a wire-puller now and after a while she will be the same thing, excepting that hair will be substituted for wire.

Well I am rambling. I did not intend to discuss this phase of my subject, but "the thoughts we cannot bribe force their way without the will." BON AMI.

but "the thoughts we cannot bribe force their way without the will." BON AMI.

Jottings from Cousin Charlie.

Since the dry, hot days have left us, it has been my desire to pay one of my occasional visits to the Home Circle, but there were too many "buts." Now, however, I have surplus of leisure time on my hands, as I am at present confined in a room in the third story of a hotel, in company with twelve fellow sufferers, from where I can obtain but a slight glimpse of the bright sunshine, which has induced numerous pedestrians to appear on the streets.

A case of arson is being tried here, and I am among the unfortunate jury selected to decide it. We have been under the surveillance of our sheriff who is obliged to be with us even at night—some five days, and our Thanksgiving was passed in our "dungeon." To-day (Sunday) we were allowed the privilege of taking a walk, to enjoy the fresh air, and get some much needed exercise, but as we were refused the liberty of attending church, I for one concluded to employ at least a part of the day in visiting the Home Circle. We expect to be confined five or six days, and no doubt will get heartily tired of it, before we get through. So far we have been in perfect harmony and are making our existence as endurable as it is possible to do so.

I am in hopes that Lloyd Guyot, Bon Ami and Paulus have concluded to drop their wranglings, prompted as they are, by a surplus of egotism, under which these three seem to labor. Controversies of such belittling and sarcastic a nature can be of no benefit to the Home Circle, nor do they reflect any credit upon the writers. Bon Ami seems to have fallen from grace with some of the other writers, but I admire his fearlessness and independence in expressing his opinions. I see there are several new members (whom I have not the pleasure of knowing) who hail from this country, and among them Cousin Kate offers some timely suggestions.

I will say to Kentucky Girl that I appreciate her warm words of approval, coming as I know they do, from the heart, and I only hope that my remarks have induced some "lord of creation" to be more indulgent towards his better half. To Idyll I extend my sincere sympathy in her bereavement, for I will remember the favorable impression her manly boy left upon my mind. In my next I will tell what I saw in the extensive greenhouse on the grounds of the Agricultural College at Columbia, on my recent visit, and name some of the best varieties of those special pets of mine, coleus, geraniums and roses, of which I made notes on my visit to Shaw's Garden, and to some noted florists in the east, last year.

Cousin Charlie.
Lexington, November, 27.

Letter from Lloyd Guyot.

Bon Ami does not content himself with ruining the character of the Missouri Republican, but with a zeal that would rival the ambitions of Parahussius, he now brings his engines of destruction to bear upon Noah Webster and Archbishop French. The former is dead and the latter will doubtless commit suicide. How long is our world to hold together, if this model critic is permitted to run at large and divest dead men of their dearly bought terrestrial honors? But this is not the worst. What are we to do for a spelling-book? Bon Ami has proved (?) the utter worthlessness of all the works on orthography—proved that he has studied Latin by giving us an adjective and noun (he has never studied the verb yet) in that language. He is also a French scholar as you will see by his dexterity in handling *beau* and *belle*. Oh, my! In a very suggestive letter of the aforesaid prodigy published in a late RURAL, he has this to say of his connection with the Home Circle: "I have rarely expressed my views on any subject."

Well, now, will he permit me to smile? Oh, no, he rarely expresses his views on any subject! As he designs entering the newspaper business, I would humbly suggest that he consult with Don Juan immediately, in view of a co-partnership in said avocation with said Don Juan; and that he notify Satan in order to get him as a stockholder in said paper. Under the auspices of this not inelegant union, I trust he will find journalism fully adapted to his high degree of mental power.

In concluding the article just referred to, Bon Ami has this to say: "Take this for what it is worth. I don't know you, nor do you know me; so I do not care, have not cared, anything about the opinion you entertain for me. When there is nothing to gain and nothing to lose, one can afford to be independent." Well, may I smile again? Why, Bon Ami, you are mistaken, for the readers of the RURAL WORLD know you just as well as your exceedingly good capacity for exposing your bad qualities will permit. And it is no mean knowledge they have of you either. Now, Ami, we can have a little argument in the RURAL as the R—r would not publish your article.

No, Lily of the Valley, I know Bon Ami too well to be hurt by what he says about me.

Minnie F., "Guyot" is pronounced Geo—the hard sound of "g," and long sounds of "e" and "o." I am not so hard to get along with as my name.

Fifty-seven, I am glad to see you with us again. You have noticed, I suppose, how nicely Bon Ami is summed up by Minnie F. in one of her letters.

ters, she says: "I think Bon Ami is a good writer. The great trouble with him seems to be (if he will pardon me for saying so), that he is already too conscious of that fact to be popular."

Paulus, as soon as my school closes here, I shall go to Columbia and stay for two years. Best wishes.

Where are all our writers? The last week's RURAL is wretchedly lonesome, but there is an abundance of nutriment in the letter on "Phonetic Spelling." It surpasses magnificence! Good night. LLOYD GUYOT.

Gainesville, Texas.

Letter from Wild Flower.

Sitting in my quiet room, this beautiful, bright Sabbath, my mind reverts with pleasure and sadness, to you, dear friends of the Home Circle. We are so widely scattered, and many of us so differently situated, yet we all read the same articles, and, doubtless, often make the same comments. Some of you this morning are bright, joyous and happy; many are buoyant with flattering hopes for the future, while others are under the dark cloud of sorrow, grieving the absence of a beloved brother, a cherished sister, or the loss of a "blue eyed darling" whose presence will never make glad their hearts again in this life. I know, and can sympathize with the heartaches attendant on such bereavements, for I too, "often sigh for the touch of the vanished hand, and the sound of the voice that is still." But when God makes up His jewels, the children of His love, they will be there—our cherished ones.

I am a caged bird to-day, shut in from the gay and sunny "outside," and as I look out of the window and see the bright sunshine, and listen to the merry chirpings of the birds, I grow a little restless and almost envy Avis, Birdie and Jay their liberty and their pinions. My little readers—Dick and Dixie—must not imagine I am locked up in a dark closet, compelled to do penance for some misdemeanor, oh, no! I am often guilty, but kind friends are forbearing. I have been a prisoner for a long time, at least it seems so to me, and under such trials I often have need to look on the bright side, and cling to my star of hope lest the flickering ray of life should vanish from my view. And yet, after all there is a bright side, even to an invalid's life. Tender, loving hands have drawn aside the curtains of gloom from over the heart's window and let in the rays of light and sunshine. True hearts have proved their constancy during my afflictions, and many little friends have endeared themselves to me, by manifesting their fondness in various ways. Little deeds, however small, have a stimulating and pleasing effect, even the foot-falls of these dear little children have broken the monotone of many a long, weary hour in my sick-room, their sweet childish faces, radiant with love and smiles, have cheered me and given me assurance of untold joy. Dear little children, whatever may be your lot in this life, may you never be laden with the burden of a long continued illness.

WILD FLOWER.

Letter from Aurora.

Snow, snow, snow, beautiful snow! Softly, gently, tenderly, beautiful snow! Here near the head lakes of the Mississippi, the large flakes of the beautiful snow are coming down gently, gradually hiding all surrounding objects. What a great contrast this lake country is at present to the "sunny south." There I imagine the farmer is plowing his fields amid singing birds, fanned by warm zephyrs, as full of life and love, and as joyously, as in the spring time. Here not a sound is heard save now and then the sharp cracking of the boughs overburdened with snow. As I look out of my window on the cold dreary scene, I cannot but admire its sad beauty; at the same time I shiver and draw nearer to the old-fashioned fireplace all aglow with burning hickory logs.

My two brothers, Eddie and Johnnie, have just come in from the lakes. They have been shooting ducks and have brought home quite a number. Papa and mamma, are visiting in another county—so I have staid from school to keep house this week for my brothers. I like it just splendidly, especially when I have my own way. It's just fun to keep house, and I am looking forward with bright anticipations to the time when school days having ended, I shall—well, perhaps I am rather premature. I am too fond of building "air castles." Besides I have got to go to school nearly a year yet, and our Normal School compels its graduates to teach two years in this State.

I will tell you all how I came to adopt my nom de plume. I was reading my Greek mythology in order to keep up with my class, and by chance on opening the volume, my eyes fell on the story of Aurora. She was a charming maiden in her teens, who never grew old. It was her duty to be in the far east every morning at break of day to open the great gate in the blue sky with her rosy fingers to let out the golden chariot of the sun. Aurora was as pretty and sweet as could be. Her hair in golden waves brushed the ground; her cheeks were roses; her eyes as black as jet; her form was the paragon of beauty; and her lips were as sweet as Plato's—so sweet that the bees would light on them. A young man only a few years her senior, drove the great white horses that pulled the car of the sun.

It is said this young man offered his services as charioteer for the pleasure of greeting Aurora every morning with a kiss. But wouldn't I like to be the real Aurora, though! I think it would

be so romantic to meet a bright, handsome, young man every morning just at sunrise and have him to—but I am getting poetic, or sentimental, or something. There are some who think it an enormous sin for a girl to kiss anybody. I don't see why a girl should have a pretty mouth and never be allowed to use it. Kissing married folks, and old maids is, I think, first cousin to "wasting sweetness on the desert air." I don't think it's any harm to kiss a cousin, do you girls? If it is, won't some of us girls have to spend considerable time in purgatory expiating the penalty of our depravity?

I have been trying a long time to resist the temptation to join the Home Circle, but I can't. There are so many bright, attractive members, that I am bound to ask you to let me in. Will you? I'll be good. I'll listen most of the time and not make a noise.

Daisy Dell, I like you very much. You are so good, and bright, and cheerful. I wish I could visit your sunny home, and I wish you were my sister.

I am so selfish, Nina, that if being married will keep you from the Circle, I shall be very sorry. You are so good and so free from false modesty.

The highest praise I can give Idyll is to say she seems like my mother. Critic and Sallie B. Hoskins, I like your kind reply to Bon Ami. While your argument is convincing, you do not seem to hate him. The gospel of Christ is a gospel of love. Even some writers who profess to be Christians seem to forget that sometimes.

Avis, you are too shy. There are not many kitties in the Circle, and they are too good to hurt you.

Bon Ami and Lloyd Guyot, I admire your wit, taste, and cleverness, and would admire your sarcasm if it were not too personal. Are you really envious of each other? Neither I think has the advantage of the other, for your both seem to be adepts in the art of witty, sarcastic repartee. I admire wit, sarcasm, etc., especially in gentlemen, if they are not so personal as to wound our feelings. All of us doubtless have our weak points, and this very fact makes us extremely sensitive to severe criticism.

I am writing such a long letter I know you will vote me out. I beg your pardon. I'll not write so much the next time, may be. AURORA.

Letter from Orphan Boy.

DEAR HOME CIRCLE FRIENDS: After a long journey of nearly 2500 miles, I am at home again, or at the starting point. I was taken very sick last summer, and lay for, oh, so long, I almost became weary of life. My friends waited patiently by expecting every day to be my last, for my physicians gave me no encouragement. They said it was only a matter of time, until I would pass away and be laid in my grave. I often wondered if any of the Home Circle writers would know, or even care, what had become of me. On returning I find two of the very best writers dead, and, oh, when I read Idyll's letter telling of her loss of her dear little boy, my heart went out in sympathy toward her. Dear mother, weep not, for your loss is your darling's gain. He will appear as a bright and shining star in your crown. God giveth, and so He taketh away as is best for us all.

I find, too, that our Nina, Daisy Dell and Gillie Lee are married. Oh, what a change in so short a time!

Daisy Dell, I return you my thanks for the information about the books, and hope yours may be really and truly a happy life.

Nina, I owe to you thanks also, for the information concerning reading matter. Dear Nina, believe me when I tell you that I hope your life may be the brightest and that you will not leave the Home Circle, but write often, as your letters are always very welcome.

Gillie Lee, I was very much surprised when I learned of your marriage, as I thought you were trying to get an education, and I thought you too young to marry; but I hope you have found a good and true husband, and a good home, which may ever be lighted and made cheerful by your pleasant language and beautiful thoughts.

Lloyd Guyot, I find you a constant writer, and a good one—only keep on. Lily of the Valley, please write often, as I like your letters.

Minnie F., I like your letter of November 10th very much.

Dear friends, how many of you try to help keep up our valuable paper by getting subscribers? I have not been able to get very many, but I keep constantly trying. I think I have only been able to send seventeen, but I am glad to help that much. If every one would use their influence, it would help our dear editor to give us constantly a good and valuable paper.

ORPHAN BOY.

(REMARKS—Thank you for your kind suggestion—Ed. R. W.)

What is a Home?

A home is a place where character is formed, where education goes on, and where people are impressed for time and eternity. It is a place to be happy in, and to start out for all good, honest and earnest living. Very great is her responsibility who is queen of this kingdom. To a very important extent she makes or mars its completeness. A fretful, fault-finding, narrow, incapable woman, in the position of a wife or mother, can cloud a home with misery, while still she keeps a house well, and scrubs floors, fill they are white as snow. But the recording angel, surveying her performances, will surely say: "This ought you to have done, and should not have left the other undone." In a home there should be liberty without license, time for family intercourse, and space for personal solicitude, room for the entertainment of guests, and the maintenance of social life, and over all a tender, trustful, daily atmosphere of true devotion or communion with God.

All this is not wholly, but largely in the hands of her who is the central thought and the well-spring of pleasure in every Christian home, the dear, honored, and gracious mother. Let nobody who is a housekeeper fear to manage her office. It is a very sacred one, and if she performs its duties faithfully, she is worthy of great praise.—Christian Weekly.

Holiday Musings.

The holidays are at hand. The tables will be loaded with good things at Thanksgiving, and the Christmas trees hung with gifts for young and old. Good resolutions and good cheer will conquer a summer in the home, even though winter rage without. But Americans sadly need the play element spread through a larger portion of their lives. Tourists meet no such crowds of weary, anxious faces in any of the great cities of Europe as here. This fact is connected with another of which we do not need to be ashamed. Our people are enterprising and painstaking in the pursuit of a competency, and ought to be. Property, a place to stand on that one can call his own, home and creature comforts, are the legitimate symbols of individuality.

But we must not pay "too dear for our whistle." Health of body and mind are the very foundations of success, and amidst all the rush of these swift latter days one must contrive so to live that he may hold out to enjoy his competency when he gets it.

The best mental medicine is cheerfulness. Mirth has been called "the gastric juice of the mind," and whenever you find a first-class mind you are almost certain to find that it has large capacity for secreting this precious article. Even in comedies it is the best actor that plays the fool, while the real fool is solemn and cold. Americans have brains and character, and can afford to throw all false dignity and solemn foolishness to the dogs, and encourage a little greater flow of this "gastric juice" of fun.

Many a business man breaks down at fifty, who, with a little judicious expenditure of time and money at the theatre, or with cheerful people invited to his own table, would be good for threescore and ten. The late Dr. Chapin, in whom, says George Bungay, "the animal and the angel were very happily united," used to make it a point to attend the performances of the negro minstrels, and there is no doubt his hearty laughter helped both his digestion and his divinity. So old Dr. Beecher went home Sundays to get the blood down from his brains and let himself gently down to earth from his theological ecstasies by aid of his fiddle, and his good sense made him a critic of all dyspeptic books. He called edith "a bad generation of books on the whole," and declared the impressions left by them were "not spiritual, but a state of permanent hypochondria." "Why will they print out all the horrors of a man's dyspepsia?" he burst out one day, on laying down the memoir of a celebrated minister. It is to be hoped that the reign of bilious misery is passing away, and that our busy men of the present and coming generations will not be afraid of a little play.

The gospel of the holidays is a broad, a wise and a cheerful one for all classes of the community. Coming at the opening of winter, they preach work and foresight and prudence; but, rising above all the coldness without by the more power of kindly sympathies, generous purposes and high ideas, they teach the other lessons also, which we have hinted at. To make the most of what we have, to get the wealth of the wealth, the cream of the cream; to put down complaint and envy and jealousy to do our duty and then be children and enjoy the passing moment as it flies. It is a grand thing to spread the holidays over the whole year, cultivating a little "good nonsense" every day, "trifling in the right place," as old Horace says.

Mr. E. Purcell, No. 11 Ann street, New York, used St. Jacobs Oil for rheumatism with entire relief—writes a New York journal—Richmond (Va.) Christian Advocate.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

TRADE MARK

QUALITY PURITY QUANTITY

ATRUETONIC

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS are a certain cure for all diseases requiring a complete tonic; especially Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Intermittent Fevers, Want of Appetite, Loss of Strength, Lack of Energy, etc. Enriches the blood, strengthens the muscles, and gives new life to the nerves. Acts like a charm on the digestive organs, removing all dyspeptic symptoms, such as tasting the food, Belching, Heat in the Stomach, Heartburn, etc. The only Iron Preparation that will not blacken the teeth or give headache. Sold by all Druggists at \$1.00 a bottle.

BROWN CHEMICAL CO. Baltimore, Md.

See that all Iron Bitters are made by Brown Chemical Co. and have crossed red lines and trade mark as above. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

Herman Roesch, Nebraska Ave., Near Wyoming.

St. Louis, Mo. Pigeon, Pottery and Pet Stock Breeder. Always for sale Maltese Cats, Dogs, Rabbits, Guinea, Pigs, Gold Fish and Aquaria.

Two months old; bred from an imported dog, from extra fine lines, \$10 per pair. Game Fowls (spring chickens), \$5 per pair. Turkeys, Black & D. Bro., \$4 per pair. Extra fine and warranted game and game birds.

Reference—Any business man in the city of St. Louis, Mo. W. L. CARROLL, or in Yandall, Ill. Ramsey, Fayette Co., Ill.

English Fox Hound Pups for Sale.

Two months old; bred from an imported dog, from extra fine lines, \$10 per pair. Game Fowls (spring chickens), \$5 per pair. Turkeys, Black & D. Bro., \$4 per pair. Extra fine and warranted game and game birds.

WHAT IS GOOD FOR MAN IS GOOD FOR BEAST.

M. J. A. WALTON is one of the most prominent stable proprietors and blooded-stock owners in 1245 N. Twelfth street. Mr. W. has devoted the best years of his life to the study and training of horses, and he is considered an authority in all matters pertaining to horsemanship. Feeling deep sympathy regarding the merits of St. Jacobs Oil, he has used it for some time for the purpose of relieving the pain of his horses. He has used St. Jacobs Oil, a remarkably good liniment for horses, and can state that it is a most valuable remedy for the purpose of relieving the pain of his horses. He has used St. Jacobs Oil, a remarkably good liniment for horses, and can state that it is a most valuable remedy for the purpose of relieving the pain of his horses.



months since I first commenced using that Oil on my horses, and it built up my horse. It happened to commence using St. Jacobs Oil on horses in this way: My father is over eighty years of age and has been afflicted with rheumatism in his body. He has Rheumatism attacks, pains in his limbs and joints, and aches in different parts of his body. He commenced using St. Jacobs Oil several months since, and after rubbing himself freely with the liniment night and morning, according to the printed directions, he obtained the most decided relief. Whenever he has any pain now he uses St. Jacobs Oil, and it always drives the pain away. Now I fully know that St. Jacobs Oil is a wonderful remedy in its effects upon the human system. "What is good for man is good for horse."—Further reports bring the gratifying intelligence that Aristedes Welch, Esq., of Edenheim Stock Farm, near Philadelphia, Pa., the breeder of that famed racer, Inoquois, above mentioned, uses and strongly endorses St. Jacobs Oil as a wonderful remedy in its effects upon the horse. His experience with the German Remedy justified him in giving his unqualified endorsement of it, and in saying that his stable groom should always use it on the farm.

35-52

THE BEST OF ALL LINIMENTS FOR MAN AND BEAST.

For more than a third of a century the Mexican Liniment has been known to millions all over the world as the only safe reliance for the relief of accidents and pain. It is a medicine above price and praise—the best of its kind. For every form of external pain the

MEXICAN LINIMENT

Mustang Liniment is without an equal. It penetrates deep and makes the continuance of pain and inflammation impossible. Its effects upon Human Flesh and the Bones and Joints are equally wonderful. The Mexican

MUSTANG LINIMENT

Liniment is needed by everybody in every house. Every day brings news of the agony of an awful scald or burn, of rheumatism, of rheumatic martyrs restored to health and ease by the use of this Liniment. It is a medicine above price and praise—the best of its kind. For every form of external disease, it heals without scars.

For the BRUISES IT CURES Sprains, Swains, Stiff Joints, Founders, Horses Sores, Hoof Diseases, Foot Rot, Sore Wounds, Blisters, Hollow Horns, Scratches, Windgalls, Spavin, Thrush, Ringbone, Old Sores, Poll Evil, Flim upon the Sides, and every other ailment to which the occupants of the Stable and Stock Yard are liable. The Mexican Liniment is a standard always cures and never disappoints; and it is, positively,

THE BEST OF ALL LINIMENTS FOR MAN OR BEAST.

6-52

CONSUMPTION.

I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases have been cured. I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases have been cured. I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases have been cured.

P. M. KIRBY & CO., FRUIT AND PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS

719 Broadway, St. Louis, Mo.

Fruits in their Season a Specialty.

We offer to shippers 12 years experience, promptness and the best location in the city. Market reports, stencil plates, etc., free on application. Refer to Editor Rural World.

ESTABLISHED 1853.

WN. N. TIVY,

Butter, Cheese and General Commission Merchant, 424 North Second Street, St. Louis, Mo.

34-52

English Fox Hound Pups for Sale.

Two months old; bred from an imported dog, from extra fine lines, \$10 per pair. Game Fowls (spring chickens), \$5 per pair. Turkeys, Black & D. Bro., \$4 per pair. Extra fine and warranted game and game birds.

The Fish Pond.

The Poultry Yard

Agents can now grasp a fortune. Outfit worth \$10 sent free. For particulars address E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay St., N. Y.

JOHN B. BLYHOLDER
Horseshoer and Farrier. Road and Track
work a specialty. 2717 Franklin avenue. 40-11

RUG PATTERNS! Agents Wanted For circulars address with stamp.
E. S. FROST & CO., Biddeford, Maine. 41-26

50 Cards, chromo, motto, roses, &c., all new style name for loc. Samples loc. G. A.

70 YOUR NAME printed with new copper plate type on 70 new and elegant Bouquet scroll, Bird and Gold Chrome Cards. Style, beauty and quality can't be beat for 10c. Samples 10 cents. Address G. A. SPRING, New York, N. Y.

KNOW THYSELF Self Preservation; bound in finest French muslin, embossed, full gilt, 300 pp. contains beautiful steel engravings, 124 prescriptions, price only \$1.25 sent by mail, illustrated sample, 6 cents; send now. Address: **POSBODY Medical Institute or Dr. W. H. PARKER**

Piles. Piles.
 Dra. Wortman & Co., 906 Pine street, St
 Louis, Mo., positively cure piles without
 knife or pain. Not a dollar unless cured.
 Send for circular

Agents can now grasp a fortune. Outfit worth \$10 sent free. For particulars address E. G. Rideout & Co., 10 Barclay St., N. Y.

JOHN B. BLYHOLDER
Horseshoer and Farrier. Road and Track
work a specialty. 2717 Franklin avenue. 40-11

RUG PATTERNS! Agents Wanted For circulars address with stamp.
E. S. FROST & CO., Biddeford, Maine. 41-26

50 Cards, chromo, motto, roses, &c., all new style name for loc. Samples loc. G. A.

70 YOUR NAME printed with new copper plate type on 70 new and elegant Bouquet scroll, Bird and Gold Chrome Cards. Style, beauty and quality can't be beat for 10c. Samples 10 cents. Address G. A. SPRING, New York, N. Y.

KNOW THYSELF Self Preservation; bound in finest French muslin, embossed, full gilt, 300 pp. contains beautiful steel engravings, 124 prescriptions, price only \$1.25 sent by mail, illustrated sample, 6 cents; send now. Address: **POSBODY Medical Institute or Dr. W. H. PARKER**

MANAGERS